THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 43. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Ex-Senator Carlile, of West Virginia, Endorses the Ticket.

The following is an extract from the letter of ex-Senator John S. Carlile of West Virginia, referred to in our despatches yesterday:—

My opposition to radicalism is well known. That I would have saved the Union party from it, if it had been in my power, is also well known. So great was my opposition to the ultraism of Congressional legislation, and so sincere my convictions, that, rather than abate the one or surrender the other, I gave up my place in the Senate, and for a time lost the confidence of my Union friends. I had hoped and expected that the action of the New York Convention would have entitled its nominees to the support of Conservative Union men. Had its members pledged themselves to the maintenance of the right of local self-government in the States, as secured by the Constitution, nominated as their Presidential candidate a man of undoubted Unionism, who believed in the right of the Government to protect itself, and enforce its lawful authority, I should have voted for its nominees. This was not done. On the contrary, it is my opinion that Hendricks was defeated because he is not a believer in the right of secession. The war record of Hancock defeated him. Mr. Vallandigham's patriotism nominated Seymour, and crushed the aspirations of the Chief-Justice. The friends of "the lost cause" triumphed over the Unionism of the Convention, and the strife of the battle-field is to be renewed, to be fought out at the ballot-box. As much as I am opposed to the radical legislation of the last six years, I am more opposed to disunion. So long as we are one people vicious legislation may be corrected, even constitutional amendments may be abolished, and constitutional liberty preserved; but once divided into separate States, under different Governments, liberty and prosperity, peace and good government, are lost forever. Grant will receive no support from secessionists or their sympathizers; they are all to be found in the ranks of the party supporting Mr. Seymour. The conservatism of Republicanism nominated Grant. The radicalism of Democracy nominated Seymour. If the Supreme Court shall decide, as the Democracy hold it will decide next Winter, the reconstruction legislation of Congress unconstitutional, it will doubtless be for the reason among others that the State has the right, free from Congressional interference or Executive dictation, to form for itself its own Constitution, provided it be republican in form. If this be so, the Governments created by the Constitutions of the seceded States, under the laws of Congress, are nullities, and have no legal existence; the Governments created under Executive dictation must share the same fate, and these States will be remitted back to the Governments created by the Constitutions adopted by each after the passage of their several ordinances of secession and the repudiation of their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In this situation, with an Executive who thinks, with the late President Buchanan, that the Government of the United States cannot use force against the people of a seceded State to compel obedience to its lawful authority, will not disunion be a fact accomplished, and will not the war have been fought in vain? It is impossible, in the limits allowed by the press to communications of this sort, to do more than briefly refer to a few considerations that have brought my mind to the conclusion to which I have arrived. I may have occasion, before the election, to enter fully upon the vindication of my proposed action. This, if done, I shall do before the people who have heretofore honored me with their confidence.
JOHN S. CARLILE.

Judge Rives' Support of General Grant.

HOT SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1868.—Dear Sir—Your letter of the 4th inst., inviting me to participate in a meeting proposed to be called for the 25th, for the ratification of the nomination of Grant and Colfax, in Richmond, has been forwarded to me at this place, where I have accompanied my wife for her health. I shall not, therefore, be able to attend it. I feel the liveliest interest in the success of this ticket, as involving the prosperity and peace of the country; but I do not feel at liberty to depart from that proper reserve which has always been practiced by the members of the Judiciary in this State by taking a part in the public and exciting discussions of this campaign. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. RIVES.

To Edwin Dudley, Esq., Chairman of Central Committee, etc.

THE DIN OF BATTLE.

A Rebel General on a High Horse.

General Cullen A. Battle, of the late Confederate army, was introduced to the late Seymour and Blair meeting in Mobile, by the Hon. John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, who commended him as follows:—

"General C. A. Battle nobly did his part in the fields of the south, when a holy libation of blood and valor was poured out to the common renown. At Seven Pines, at Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Fisher's Hill, and on scores of fields, he led his brave Alabamians where glory was to be won, and his gray coat and flashing sword were ever found nearest the flashing of the guns. Our worthy President, Colonel Herndon, himself bearing the scars of the mighty conflict, will introduce to you one of the heroes of this gigantic war."

In the course of his speech, General Battle addressed his fellow soldiers of the late C. S. A., as follows:—

"Comrades! Brothers! year after year you bore the Confederate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two hundred battle-fields covered it with victory. Your imperishable glories are intrenched in the impregnable fortress of the past, and no power can dim their effulgence. Hate, malignity, and tyranny are impotent to transform patriots into traitors and heroes into slaves. You, my comrades, and you alone, can obliterate the glorious record. Will you do it, or shall it remain a perpetual heritage to your children? What though your flag went down bathed in woman's consecrating tears and baptized in the best blood of the nation. This is still your native land. You all did love her once, not without cause. Her mountains are as grand, her valleys are as fertile as ever; her daughters are as fair, her matrons are as virtuous. Is she less dear to you because she has opened her maternal bosom and received to her embrace the noblest and bravest of her sons? Is she the less your mother because she has been insulted and wronged? Oh! she is dearer—a thousand times dearer—than she was in her strength and her glory. Her fortitude in the midst of her desolation has attracted the admiration of the world; and now the great Democratic party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty for which she fought, and I am here to-night to ask you to come up to her altar, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. The Democratic party offers the most honorable terms. It endorses principles for which you battled—not because it was the principles upon which the Confederacy was founded—but the Confederacy adopted them because they were promulgated by the fathers of American independence, and were vindicated by the war of the Revolution. Under them, the American colonies advance to a mighty empire, and in their observance is the last hope for American constitutional liberty. Not only does it declare in favor of the Constitution, so dear to you, but it most solemnly declares that all those acts of reconstruction so totally destructive of your rights, and so repugnant to every honorable feeling, are unconstitutional, null, and void. The honorable gentleman who will follow me to-night may, perhaps, tell you something of the circumstances that attended the adoption of that platform. He may tell you how conflicting sentiments were reconciled and harmony secured. How every heart bounded with manly impulses when Wade Hampton portrayed the condition of South Carolina, and then asked the incorporation into the platform of the declaration that the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, null, and void.

"And what of the candidates who stand upon that platform? Horatio Seymour stands at the head of American statesmen. Had he lived in the best days of Rome, he would have been among the most renowned of her Senators. Had he been the actor in the earlier days of the republic, he would have been the compeer of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson," etc. etc.

—Battle seems to be on his high horse. We'll try to take him down next November.

ROBERT E. LEE.

His Private Life in Lexington, Va.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, writing from Lexington, Va., says:—In the shady streets of Lexington, Robert E. Lee is seldom seen but on a Sunday, when, with his life-long punctuality, he goes to church and makes the promptest responses. He is the most remarkable man in many senses I have ever looked upon. Inquiry among these ex-Confederate officers crumbles my superstitions about all but him. My theory of the inflexible Davis has been disturbed; in his all-sufficient stead I am shown a querulous, obstinate man, murmuring that the people demanded some of his prerogatives to be transferred. In place of Jackson, the invulnerable soldier, I see a dull Presbyterian deacon talking to himself as he marches. For J. E. B. Stewart I see a circus rider at a fandango. For Ewell I remark a gibbering old gentleman, nothing out of uniform. I read Early's book and blush that I ever believed in him. But Lee is the immutable respectability that I cannot disprove, diminish, nor despise. Striking out of sight his original treachery, he is the most perfect union of manners, honors, morals, prudences that I have ever studied.

Here at Lexington he seldom mentions the war. It is history elsewhere, silence to him. His administration of this College is a more perfect success, if possible, than his handling of an army. He takes the personal bond of very many of the students that if ever they become able they will pay for their tuition. His life is in his acts, not in his character. And yet, with all this owned, there is no man I dislike more in the South in the light of republicanism and the American future. In that strange carriage, mellowed grey hair, and composed face that is ever beautiful now, there is no confession of sympathy with democratic aims, no American saliences of character—a subject's content only in the church and the state, not a citizen's equal aspiration and popular pulse.

The correspondent adds the following in regard to Moseby:—"At Warrenton I saw Moseby, the partisan chief, a lawyer of fair village ability, with a sad jawed face, a dull, stubborn eye, a grittiness, lankness, and bronzeness all over him, and a saucy ease of speech that became his record well. He fits in prettily with the new Democratic prospects, has a hopeful talk, and is, I think, by no means the best of the transformed Rebels. It is the miserable tradesmen's spirit that revives forever the lost issues of the war and carps upon them."

BLAIR.

Another Speech in the West.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* (Democratic) has been writing sketches of the towns along the Pacific Railroad. These towns, he finds, are the creations of a day, and their population is mainly made up of adventurers, murderers, gamblers, thieves, and prostitutes. One of the worst is Benton, Dakotah Territory. The Pacific Railroad was extended beyond it a few days ago, and Frank Blair, as one of the Commissioners on the part of the Government, inspected it. On his return to Benton he was recognized and forced by its Democratic population to make a speech. He did so, and we make the following extracts, as reported by the *Times* correspondent:—

I regret that I cannot talk to you an hour or two. (Cries of "Go on, go on.") You don't look much like bondholders (much laughter), and were you a little further East I know your votes would tell fearfully against the party of moral ideas and excessive taxes for the poor, a party which, by fair means or foul, is bound to win in this coming campaign—if it can. (Loud cheering.) This radical corruption must cease. Next fall it will cease—and we hope forever. Our motto is justice to white men. The Democratic platform adopted by the party has already frightened thousands from the cowardly ranks of the radicals, and thousands more will flee. (A voice—"The Democratic flea is too much for them;" great laughter.) The great masses of this mighty republic have no affinity with the negro. (Prolonged applause.) The right of elective franchise is for the white man alone; and the ruinous system introduced into the radical party and platform is opening the eyes of the people to such an extent that overwhelming majorities will crown our bright, proud banners with such a glorious victory that the huzzas will shake the very earth to its foundations." (Immense and enthusiastic applause.) The reporter is very jubilant over this reception, and contrasts it with that received by General Grant, whom he says was called upon by a few people. After the graphic description given of the settlers of this town, it is no wonder they preferred Blair to Grant.

A Pendletonian Serenade.

At a serenade tendered him, at the Parker House, Boston, on last Tuesday evening, George H. Pendleton made the following response:—

Fellow-citizens:—I think I heard some one down there speak of Copperheads. He don't know what Copperhead means. ("That's so," and "Good.") It means that Democratic party which is to save liberty to this country if it is to be saved at all. (Cheers.) I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have done me to-night. I am gratified to consider it in some degree a personal compliment, but I am far more gratified to believe that it is an expression of your kindness to that great State in the Northwest from which I come. (Cheers.) And I am still more gratified to see in it a token of your devotion to that great party in the country, and to those great principles of Government to which we all have given our adherence. I left my home in Cincinnati yesterday morning. I came directly here on my way to Maine to do what service I can in behalf of our party. ("Good" and cheers.) I shall carry back to my people there this evidence that I have received of your kindness, and if when I go to Maine, I shall see the same spirit actuating the people there, I will carry them back news which will give the State of Ohio to Seymour and Blair. (Cheers)—and a voice—("Give us a speech in Faneuil Hall"). Now, gentlemen, as I said that I had been for thirty-six hours in the cars, you will not expect me to make a speech to you to-night. (Three cheers were here given for Seymour and Blair.) Gentlemen, as I said, you will not expect me to make a speech to you to-night. I come merely to acknowledge this personal compliment. I am sure you will excuse me from saying anything more, and permit me to wish you all a very "good night."

A PROMISING YOUTH.

He Whips His Step-mother and Sister, and Runs Away with Another Man's Wife.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald* of Monday last says:—

In the upper end of the city lives, or rather did live, a young man, whose name is so long and unpronounceable by American tongues, and unwritable by "Yankee" pens, that we omit it. He has lately given evidence of possessing first-class brutality and a superior quality of downright rascality; for if a man is capable of stealing another's wife, would he not steal almost anything he could carry away? The boy has had a thorough education in meanness, for it was not many years ago that the amiable and exceedingly upright father of this boy, discovered that he (the father) needed a new overcoat and that Adam Jaeger needed some wood, and also that Jaeger had piled up in his back premises a few cords of good oak wood. With an eye to business he struck up a bargain with Mr. Jaeger to deliver him so much wood for an overcoat, and hitching up his team drove around to the alley back of Mr. Jaeger's house, loaded up Mr. Jaeger's wood, had it examined by Mr. Jaeger, and was directed to deliver it back of the house with the other wood, and repeated the operation until the coat was considered paid for and on his back, when he coolly departed. The sensations of Mr. Jaeger can be better imagined than described when he found that he had traded off a good overcoat for some of his own wood.

The boy in question has proven himself to be a worthy son of an illustrious sire.

A few days ago he came home and most brutally beat his step-mother and sister, as long as it pleased him, nearly killing both. Then he went to his father's room and robbed that respectable old gentleman of his Sunday clothes, after which he deliberately walked off, dressed up gorgeously, and eloped with a neighbor's wife, who leaves a wretched husband and two children.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movements—Vera Cruz at the Mercy of Insurgents.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Vera Cruz under date of August 5, says:—

Vera Cruz may be attacked at any moment with a great probability of success, as there are no forces here capable of repelling a determined enemy. The only reliable troops have been quartered in the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, where they are most needed. The Government's confidence in the men and officers of the other battalions is quite limited, and fears are continually entertained that they will pronounce. It is even suspected that the two distinguished prisoners of Ulloa—General Castillo, Chief of Staff of Maximilian, and the best engineer of Mexico, and General Escobedo, commander of one of the divisions of Queretaro, are likely soon to be placed at the head of a revolutionary party, instead of accomplishing their ten years' imprisonment.

The military authorities here called for help from Mexico City, and were answered by the Secretary of War, General Ignacio Mejia, that not even a single man could be sent, since all available troops were already busily engaged in the suppression of revolutionary movements against President Juarez and liberalism, as typified by the present national government.

General Alatorre, commanding in the Puebla Sierra, lately called for a reinforcement of one thousand men, but only received two hundred. The newspapers here and at the capital have some sort of a report that he had defeated the insurgents, in the Sierra, but it is dealt out in such a way as to lead to the belief that there is not a particle of truth in it. On the contrary, well authenticated news from Jalapa has been received here that Alatorre had reached the city with only two hundred men fit for service, and many wounded, having been badly defeated in the Sierra by Negrete, who had reunited with Lucas. The balance of General Alatorre's army, less the killed, of course, is said to have gone over to Negrete's standard.

It this is confirmed, as I think it will be ere long, Puebla and Vera Cruz States are at the mercy of Negrete. In a very short time the fate of the Juarez party will be decided. It is established, beyond the point of doubt, that, all political partisanship laid aside, the greatest uneasiness and discontent prevails throughout the republic. But few persons can form a correct idea of the misery prevalent in the interior States. Agriculture is everywhere almost ruined; industry has ceased; all the principal manufactories have stopped work; commerce is dead, and the thousands of men employed in carrying foreign goods from the seaports to the interior cities, towns, and villages are without employment, since there are no goods to carry. Live these men must, and naturally enough they take to the highways and murder and plunder for a living. Some ambitious individual soon gathers a number of these poor devils together and, forming a formidable band, indulges in a *pronunciamento*, to give the appearance of respectability to his cause. Such is unquestionably the source and origin of most of the armed opposition against the government—one movement crushed to-day to be succeeded by a worse one somewhere else on the following morrow.

PROSELYTISM.

The Case of Mary Ann Smith.

The following appears in the New York *Tablet* of this week with regard to Mary Ann Smith:—

"We understand that this girl, whose case has acquired considerable notoriety, in the public prints, owing to the attempt on the part of a Methodist minister in Newark, to remove her from a place where her father had placed her, and who, unfortunately, by her conduct and language in the court, did all she could to assist him in his attempt, has, since she was remanded to the House of the Good Shepherd, regretted her conduct, and now desires to do what is right in every respect. She assisted at the Retreat which was given in that institution in July, and approached the Holy Sacraments. She has since written a letter to her father which she requested him to show to her Methodist friends asking them to cease all proceedings in the matter, that she is a Catholic, and wishes to remain one.

They, however, paid no heed to her request, and are putting her parents and friends to additional trouble by further litigation. The other day they went so far as to take up a collection, at the camp meeting in Sing Sing, to pay the legal expenses. Have they no young girls of their own going astray that require attention, that they must needs try to steal a lamb from the Catholic fold? If Mary Ann Smith is now let alone, and ceases to be the object of notoriety which she has been, and which has had a dangerous influence upon her, and remains for a while longer with the excellent Sisters of the Good Shepherd, there is a good chance of her turning out a prudent and well behaved girl. She is learning a trade, and is happy and contented. Under these circumstances we think the Methodists might as well draw off their forces, and not waste their strength in a hopeless undertaking."

The following letter from Mary Ann to the Rev. Father Doane, of this city, has been handed us for publication:—

YORKVILLE, August 1, 1868.—Convent of the Good Shepherd.—Very Reverend Father—Please excuse the liberty I take in writing to you. Be so kind, Rev. Father, as to put a stop to my trial, as I consider there is but one true religion, and in that I mean to live, and hope to die. I confess myself a Catholic now, and I hope forever. Rev. Father, the religious here are very kind to me. I am happy, and as I have but one soul, I shall try and not lose it. Be so kind as to tell my father to send my trunk and all my clothes. Rev. Father, if it is not too much trouble, I should like to see you.

I feel as though I shall never leave here. I have a great desire to become a Magdalen. I trust after a little while the dear and honored mother who has charge of my spiritual and temporal welfare will think fit to send me to that holy retreat of retirement and prayer.

Rev. Father, I most humbly beg your prayers, hoping that our Divine Lord may be graciously pleased to place me in that situation of life wherein I may serve him best. We have had a retreat here and I am so happy since that I would not, to gain a crown, leave here. During that holy time I have had the very great happiness of receiving the body and blood of my Divine Lord. So now, Rev. Father, you know that I am happy, and shall conclude by remaining, Your respectful and penitent child,
MARY ANN SMITH.

Rev. Father, I had nearly forgot to mention that I had received a valise with my name. The articles it contains I do not claim as mine. You will therefore, Rev. Father, be so kind as to ask my father if he has sent any such articles here.
M. A. S.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Another Crime Expiated on the Gallows.

To-day is the appointed time for the execution of John Kennedy, the murderer of Thomas Hand. Of this tragedy the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* of Wednesday says:—

This John Kennedy, it appears, is well known in the town of Marcy, in this county. He worked on a farm there for ex-Supervisor George B. Robbins. He was with this gentleman about two years, leaving a year ago last December or January. He is described as being a young man about twenty-four or twenty-five years old, and as coming from Canada. After leaving his place at Marcy, he is next heard of in St. Lawrence county, where the murder was committed. The peculiar nature of the case lies in the fact that he was tried three different times in as many courts, and was convicted every time. The last court before which he was arraigned being the Court of Appeals, there is no hope of escape for him from hanging. The facts in regard to the murder and the trials are best given in the following account of the sentencing of the prisoner in Caldwell, St. Lawrence county, on the 14th of July. He was taken before the Supreme Court, when Judge James, the presiding judge, asked him if he had anything to say why the Court should not fix a time for the execution of the judgment of the court against him for the murder of Thomas Hand? The prisoner said in substance as follows:—

"I knew Thomas Hand, whose real name was Thomas Jackson; I had worked for him a good deal, and had lived about the neighborhood. Patrick Kennedy and myself were in Ogdensburg in February. On our way home Patrick wanted me to go with him and kill Thomas Hand, and get what he had. I said I would not do it. We drove up to Heuvelton in the sleigh, and there got some liquor to drink. Pat got so drunk that on our way home from there he said no more about it. After that I went to Canada, staid there a few days and came back. I saw Pat Kennedy again, and he wanted me to go with him and kill Thomas Hand. I said I would not do it. We came to Ogdensburg again in a sleigh, and he wanted I should go with him when we got back. I said no. On the way back Pat was pretty drunk, and he spoke again about killing Thomas Hand. When we got back to Heuvelton he had some more to drink and got pretty drunk, so drunk I had to drive. When he got to his house he had got some sober, and he said now is the time to go and kill Thomas Hand. So he took the lines and drove over there and I held the horses while he went in and killed Thomas Hand. I had nothing to do with it, and know nothing more about it."

MISSED FIRE.

Attempted Assassination of a St. Louis Justice.

The Missouri *Democrat* of Tuesday morning last says:—

About the 1st of June a man named Rudolph Staake, who keeps a bar-room and grocery on Grand avenue, opposite to the eastern entrance to the Fair Grounds, brought suit against M. W. Du Tour, before Justice Walther, of the Eighth Ward, on a peace warrant. Du Tour got a change of venue to Justice Jecko's Court, and the cause was tried by a jury on the 12th of June, the jury returning a verdict in favor of Du Tour and against Staake. However Judge Jecko might have regarded the matter, he had nothing to do with the decision in the case, a jury having rendered it. Staake was dissatisfied; not to put too fine a point upon it, he was mad—mad at the jury, and madder at the Justice, swearing vengeance against the latter particularly.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Justice Jecko repaired to his own office from the Police court-room, where he had been acting as Police Justice for Judge Denison, absent from the city on sick leave. While standing upon the raised floor in the rear of the room—upon which stand the desks of the Justice and his clerk—Staake entered, and at once walked up on the platform from which justice is dispensed. He had the appearance of an angry man, but as angry men are not unfrequently seen in such places, the fact was not instantaneously and particularly noted. To speak truly, many men who enter the rooms of Justices of the Peace are angry—were they otherwise, they might not go there at all. Justice Jecko asked Staake what he wanted. Muttering something about "protecting a scoundrel," Staake wheeled as he reached a desk placed against the southern wall, drew a revolver from a pocket on his hip, pointed it directly at the stomach of the 'Squire, two and a half or three feet distant, and pulled the trigger. The cap snapped without igniting the powder, and to this fact Justice Jecko is indebted for his life. Instantly the Judge comprehended the situation, and without taking time to get scared, jumped for Staake, and seized the arm holding the pistol. Staake endeavored to get clear, evidently with the intention of getting another shot. Mr. Seigwart had stepped down off the platform to attend to some business; Jecko called "Jo," and he was up in a twinkling. With a solid right-hander he leveled Staake to the floor, when the 'Squire secured the revolver. Seigwart got mad at this juncture, and we are fain to acknowledge that before Staake was released from his clutches by Justice Jecko, he looked like a man who had passed through several rounds of a prize fight and got considerably the worst of it. Staake, on regaining his equilibrium, was marched to the Central.

PENAL SERVITUDE.

Six Years' Imprisonment for Writing a Newspaper Article.

The *Elberfeld Gazette*, a German paper, tells this story:—"A native of Prussia, in the Papal service, M. Clausing, has sent us several communications from Rome. We have heard that he had been severely punished for so doing, and we wrote immediately to the Prussian legation in that city for information on the subject. We received the following reply: 'I have the honor, in the absence of the minister, to state, in answer to your letter, that in fact M. Clausing was condemned for the article in the journal to six years' penal servitude, but the penalty has been commuted to three years imprisonment. For the moment, unhappily, I can do nothing to obtain a mitigation of this extraordinary sentence, since I have found the Papal Minister of War personally much irritated with the prisoner. The offices for enlisting, which the Roman government has kept up for the last eighteen months in foreign countries, have sent here so many adventurers and men of equivocal position, that the good suffer from the bad character of others. The former receive the strokes intended for the latter, who can rarely be reached, because individuals of this class generally know how to escape in time. But I hope that a diplomatic intervention in the case of M. Clausing will soon be possible. The antecedents and personal situation of that person are quite unknown to me; I am only aware that he comes from Hœrste, circle of Buren, Westphalia.' The signature is that of M. Kuad de Schœzer, Prussian chargé d'affaires."

Manufacturers' Taxes.

The amount of tax paid into the office of the Assessor of the Third Collection District of Brooklyn, for the eleven months ending March 31 last, is $464,574·64, being about 3 per cent. of the total value of the goods taxed. Among the largest returns observable in the list the following are noted:—

Articles.	*Value.*	*Tax.*
Auction sales	$2 382 080	$2 392 28
Boots and shoes	3 0 518	6,025 91
Brass and copper wire, etc.	108,241	5 112 1
Clothing	62 280	1 861 81
Chemicals	366 957	18 722 85
Dressed skins	427,079	10,895 9
Furniture and upholstery	231 015	11 555 75
Glassware	348 921	11 244 98
Hoop-skirts	212 445	4 258 01
Hats and furs	723 271	15,090 3
Sugar and syrup	10 487,171	209,743 42

—Ball's statue of Governor Andrew is a great success.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Robert Ould, the Ex-Rebel Commissioner, on the Exchange of Prisoners.

Affairs in Paraguay—Defeat of the Allies.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Ex-Rebel Commissioner on the Exchange of Prisoners.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The ex-Rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, Robert Ould, is out in a two column article in one of the morning papers here, trying to show that General Grant was responsible for the non-exchange of prisoners in 1864, and that consequently all the suffering of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville and other Southern prisons is to be attributed to Grant.

The article is evidently intended as an electioneering document for the benefit of the Democratic candidates. Ould's letter consists of mere assertions on his own responsibility, unsupported by any official data going to connect General Grant in any way with the non-exchange of prisoners.

He tries to make it appear that the Rebels were anxious to make the captivity of the Union soldiers as pleasant as possible, and then reiterates as a reason for their failure to do so, the old story that they had not means. In 1864 he says he offered to purchase medicines off the Federal Government for the Federal prisoners, but received no reply to his suggestion. Army officers here say the reason of it was that Ould could not be trusted to distribute the supplies sent to Federal prisoners. Those sent by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, having been unhesitatingly confiscated by the Rebel authorities on several occasions. Ould is very anxious for the election of Seymour and Blair, and it is understood this letter was written and published for the purpose of turning soldiers who were formerly in Rebel prisons, against General Grant.

FROM PARAGUAY.

Disastrous Defeat of the Allies at Fort Humaita.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 20.—Advices have been received here from Rio Janeiro to July 31, by the regular mail steamer.

The allies, to the number of ten thousand, had attacked Fort Humaita, on July 16, but were repulsed with a loss said to amount to three thousand. A simultaneous attack made on the Paraguayan defenses in the Gran Chaco had been also repulsed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Crews Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—The officers and crew of the wrecked steamship Suwanee arrived here to-day.

The officers and crew of the ship Audubon, lost on July 19, were saved.

The Markets.

Flour, $5·50@6·50. Wheat quiet at $1 76@1·80. Legal-tenders, 69½.

Railroad Progress.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The passenger trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are now running 235 miles east of Sacramento.

The Idaho Election.

Idaho advices of August 11 state that Judge Schaeffer, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is 300 ahead. His election is claimed by 600 majority.

Cleared, ship Valparaiso, for New York, with 27,000 sacks of wheat.

Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1·70@1·85. Legal-tenders unchanged.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 20—A. M.—Consols, for money 93⅞@93⅞, and for account 93⅞. U.S. Five-twenties, 71¾; Erie, 31; Illinois Central, 90.

FRANKFORT, August 20—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy. Lard declined to 66s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 20—3 A. M.—Petroleum is firm. All other articles are unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 20—P. M.—Consols, for money 93⅞, and for account 93⅞@94; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—P. M.—Cotton steady. Bacon advanced to 53s. 6d. Pork advanced to 77s. 6d. Lard flat and nominally declined to 66s. Spirits of turpentine declined to 27s.

LONDON, August 20—P. M.—Sugar dull.

ANTWERP, August 20—P. M.—Petroleum is firm and unchanged.

The Artesian Well at Hartford, Conn.

The Hartford *Times* says:—The artesian well on the Colt estate has now reached a depth of between 1300 and 1400 feet. Work has been suspended on it during the extreme hot weather, but will now be resumed with the aid of a new steam engine of greater power than the one hitherto used. The lost drill was easily recovered. On going through a stratum of the "Old red sandstone" of Hugh Miller—a rock millions of years old—the drill very unexpectedly came in contact with unmistakable limestone. According to geological theories, this was not looked for in the bed of the "Old Red," but it was no doubt the effect of those enormous upheavals which, forcing the molten mass from below into and through the partially-formed rocks which then formed the earth's crust, produced those vast contortions and strange petrifactive mixtures known in geology as "metaphoric" rocks. The lowest rock yet struck in boring this well is a very dark slate.

—A Belgian challenges the world to gastronomic duel. He proposes to eat a hundred dozen oysters and finish with a beef-steak.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 20, 1868.

Money is in fair demand. Call loans rule at 4½a6 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 108¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 112⅞ for 1862 5-20s; 108⅞ for 1864 5-20s; 110⅞ for 1865 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, 1865 5-20s; and 107¾ for 1867 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 103¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 44⅞@44¼, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾@53, a slight decline. 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 55¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 32⅞ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 30¼ for Manufacturers'; 73¼ for City; 62 for Commonwealth; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 20¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 47 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 N Jer exempts	98¾	100 sh Read R....b60	44 3-16
$200 City 6s, New	103⅜	46 sh Penna R	53
$1000 C & Am 6s'89	88¼	11 do....2d	53⅛
$1000 Phila & E 7s..b5	80	200 do....ls.s60	53
100 sh Read....b5	44¾	109 do	53
100 do....b30	44⅝	100 do...b5&int	53
200 do....b30	44⅝	100 do	53
100 do....b30	44⅝	1 do....2d	52
100 do....b5	44 81	100 do....b60	53

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	144⅞	10·50 A. M.	144⅞
10·05 "	144⅝	11·10 "	144¼
10·14 "	144½	11·26 "	144
10·21 "	144⅜	11·29 "	144
10·24 "	144¼	11·45 "	144⅛
10·30 "	144⅜	11·51 "	144⅛
10·36 "	144¼	12·10 P. M.	144¼
10·39 "	144⅛	12·30 "	144¼
10·45 "	144⅛		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅞@109⅞; 3 days, 109⅞@109⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 16¼; 3 days, 5f. 15@—f. 5.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113⅞@114; old 5-20s, 112⅞@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅞@108⅞; do., 1865, 110⅞@111; 5-20s, July, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1867, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1868, 107⅞@107⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 144⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 20.—There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and only 800 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8 50@9 for extras; $9 50@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·50 per barrel, and is very scarce. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. Sales of new red at $2·30@2·45 for fair and prime; and 1500 bushels Michigan and Indiana amber at $2·50. Rye is worth $1·65@1·70 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn has declined; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1 25; and Western mixed at $1 23@1·24. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 70c., and 600 bushels old Ohio at 85c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 to $3·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 60@2·70.

Whisky is worth 70c. per gallon in bond, and $1·40 free.

—As Wilson delivers but one speech everywhere, Sumner announces that he shall speak but one during the campaign, too.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............AUGUST 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.............79|11 A. M.............82|2 P. M.............82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, New London, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Salem, do.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, New Haven, Tyler & Co.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Advance, Crosby, 58 days from Shields, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Roanoke, Davis, 12 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, etc., to John Dallett & Co.
Brig M. L. B., LeBlanc, 58 days from Gottenburg, with iron to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, from Gardiner, with ice to captain.
Schr Bird, Norman, from Lewes, Del., with wood to captain.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Fall River.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Wareham.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Boston.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, from Boston.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Henderson, from Boston.
Schr Paugussett, Waples, from Bridgeport.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Millville.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, from Newport.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, from New Haven.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Weymouth.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Annie Augusta, Creighton, hence, at Santiago 5th inst.
Barque Ariel, Douglass, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad de Cuba 7th inst.
Barque T. F. Stocker, Bibber, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 10th inst.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Barnard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 13th inst.
Brig James B. Kirby, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cienfuegos 9th inst. The K. did not sail on the day she cleared, as the captain, mate, and most of the crew were down with the vomit. Capt. Godfrey died on the 11th.
Brig George S. Burnham, Simonton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 8th inst.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, hence, at Bath 16th inst.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, hence, at Lynn 18th inst.
Schr White Foam, Howes, for Georgetown, D. C., or Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Schr J. S. Johnson, Houck, hence, at Lynn 16th inst.
Schr J. Tinker, Stanley, for New York or Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th inst.
Schr Caroline Smith, Barrett, hence, at Lynn 14th instant.
Schrs Thompson, Means, from Dighton; Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, from Newport; and Ellen Bernell, Mitchell, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Frank and Emily, Cawley, and Wm. Penn, Davis, hence, at Calais 13th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 20.—The school ship Macedonian passed in the Capes last night, 24 days from Madeira. She is bound for Annapolis. The Savannah sailed on the same day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Arrived, ships Clarissa, from Valparaiso, and Hermania, from Acapulco. Cleared, ship B. Robinson, for Liverpool, with 42 000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ships Gold Hunter, for Liverpool, and Eldorado, for Baker's Island.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Arrived, steamship Denmark Thomson, from Liverpool.
Steamship Missouri, Palmer, from Havana.
Ship Ellen Southard, Bickford, from Liverpool.
Barque Johann Martin, Pitt, from London.
Barque Ludwig, Flemming, from Bordeaux.
Barque St. Ursula, Losberg, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, from Palermo.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Democracy and the Negro Vote.

From the N. Y. Times.

A subject of much exultation is the reported inclination of newly-enfranchised freedmen to ally themselves with the Democratic party. Stories come from three or four of the reconstructed, and from two of the unreconstructed States, which are intended to create an impression favorable to the prospects of the Democracy among the blacks. Negro meetings are chronicled, negro conversions proclaimed, and a general stampede from the Republican ranks is predicted. We know the value of these vaporings too well to be misled by their high coloring. Few of them have the genuine ring, and even these are so meagre in their details that we must suspect their basis to be narrow. The declarations of some notable negro in favor of Seymour prove nothing unless it also be shown that these declarations are not fatal to his influence among his fellows. The remembrance of the black Nash, in South Carolina, of his joining Wade Hampton in loud hurrahing, and his subsequent bolt to the Republican side to avert a general black tabooing, makes us doubtful and inquisitive when a fuss is made about some other Nash elsewhere. For similar reasons we receive with many grains of allowance statements concerning the organization of black Democratic clubs. There may be such organizations, gotten up under the cruel process which Mr. Cobb and other rebels learned in the days of slavery. But that they are numerous, strong, or voluntary, we shall not believe without further evidence than the malcontent press has yet furnished.

At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that the Mississippi Constitution would not have been rejected without the help of a considerable per centage of the colored vote, and that several of the Democrats in the Georgia Legislature represent constituencies into which the black element largely enters. The experience of these States is conclusive as to the ability of the whites, with careful management, to control in a large degree those whom they lately owned, and whom they still employ. The presumption that kind treatment and a due regard for rights, resulting from emancipation, would enable superior intelligence and property to secure the electoral co-operation of blacks, has from the first been the strongest answer to the outcry against negro suffrage. There must either be cowardice, or a lurking desire to inflict injustice in the minds of men who boast of influence over their late slaves, and with the same breath affect horror at the ruin to be produced by negro enfranchisement. In one or the other of these positions there must be dishonesty.

And so it is with regard to this pretended revulsion of feeling against the Republicans. It does not look *bona fide* or honest. The politicians who talk of it, and the newspapers that give it publicity, are suspiciously reticent as to their future course towards the negro. They are profuse in their praise of the converts, of course, and of their promises of kind treatment. The praise, we observe, always rests on partisan subserviency, and the kind treatment is always held out as the reward for voting the Democratic ticket. On the larger question of the negro's political rights, scarcely a syllable is uttered. Colored voters may change, but the disfranchising purposes of the disloyal whites remain firm as ever. The latter are quite willing to use their laborers in an election, but they are resolved that there shall be no colored vote when the Democrats regain power.

The exceptions to this remark are so rare and unimportant that they only strengthen the rule. Resolutions are printed purporting to have been adopted somewhere in Mississippi, in which a recognition of the negro's right is promised; but they are unsupported by a single name, or by the slightest sign of concurrence in the local press. Again, at the Mobile Democratic ratification meeting, Mr. C. C. Langdon, addressing colored people, said:—"We recognize the fact that you are entitled to vote in elections, and we are not going to deprive you of this right." Neither there, however, nor on any other occasion which could make the promise binding on the Southern Democracy, has this recognition assumed a positive form. On the other hand, Mr. Wade Hampton, who some time ago advocated impartial suffrage, found the idea unpalatable among his friends, and dropped it as suddenly as he had espoused it. The same is true of others. At this moment, therefore, the Southern Democratic leaders, with hardly a single exception, couple their avowals as to influencing the negro vote with a declaration of unabated hostility to the principle involved. The Charleston *News* is more candid than most of its contemporaries:—

> "That the negro does vote, and that he will vote at the coming election, is an unmistakable fact and this negro vote is proposed by the Democracy of the Southern States to be turned to the practical advantage of the Democratic party. This we do not desire to conceal. Our plans and purposes are plain and unequivocal. They admit of no double meaning, and leave no room for doubt or equivocation.
>
> "It is with this declaration that we go before the colored people, and tell them to vote for the Democratic candidates, believing and knowing, as we do, that the Democratic party alone will secure to them the substantial fruits of freedom. We promise them no universal suffrage—they are not able to cast their votes intelligently. We promise them no fat mules and broad acres—they must work and obtain property by purchase, as the white men do. But while we will not promise what the sentiment of the South will not allow to be performed, and what the voters of the North and West have condemned in a hundred elections, we do pledge ourselves to make the colored man secure in all his rights and to enable him to labor with profit under the protection of equal laws."

The *News* tells the truth, we doubt not. The opponents of the new governments propose to turn the negro vote "to the practical advantage of the Democratic party;" but they will not concede universal or even qualified colored suffrage, because "the sentiment of the South" is determinedly opposed to both.

Hence, in part the skepticism which the alleged progress of Democracy among the negroes excites. There might be some pretext for it if the whites, as a matter of expediency, pledged themselves not to disturb the rights acquired by the colored man. But it has neither reason nor probability, so long as the object of acquiring colored votes is to procure disfranchisement. The blacks may be deceived in some things. They might not unnaturally give a preference to their old masters over more recent friends, were the circumstances otherwise equal. But the odds will all be the other way while this radical difference exists between the parties on the subject of suffrage. The freedmen hold in their hands the means of securing as rights what the Democracy proposes to concede as favors. They have tasted of the exercise of this power, and have a direct interest in the governments now in operation. And something more than vague boasting will be necessary to convince us that they are likely to surrender everything into the hands of those who would degrade and disfranchise them. The canvass will be more feebly conducted than we expect it to be, if Democratic sophisms be left unexploded or Democratic falsehoods unanswered.

The Rosecrans Mission to Mexico.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The mission of General Rosecrans to Mexico is a highly important one. That country is in the crisis of its history and fate, and this country is called upon by every consideration of policy, humanity, and destiny to close its misfortunes and crimes. General Rosecrans is the very man for this mission, and is going on it at the nick of time.

Scarcely a day passes that news does not arrive of fresh outbreaks of civil war in Mexico. It is the old story—a perpetual reiteration of the old and long-standing malady. An ambitious chief, a general governor, or a plundering and murdering bandit jumps up and sets at defiance the Government in one place to-day and in another place the next day, and so it continues day after day and year after year. The news published yesterday, and indeed, for some time past, shows the Juarez government to be in a precarious situation. Governor Hernandez, of Vera Cruz, had returned from Madellin, where he had failed to put down the insurgents; the land and sea operations undertaken against the rebels of Alvarado had also failed; the city of Vera Cruz was full of malcontents, and the rebels were making raids within musket range of the city; civil authority had been suspended; Colonel Dominguez had been defeated by the Yucatan Indians, and kidnapping, murders, and robberies were of frequent and general occurrence throughout the republic. But it is unnecessary to recapitulate all the horrors of that disorganized country. They are well known, and, as we said, that is the chronic condition of Mexico.

The United States is not without blame for this state of things. We should have held Mexico and established a good and stable government there when we conquered it and General Scott was in the capital. Our short-sighted politicians, having the slavery question on the brain, feared to annex such a vast territory to the southward, and we lost a glorious opportunity of giving peace to and developing the wonderful resources of that country. What a different condition Mexico would have been in to-day! Twenty years have passed since that opportunity occurred. What wealth would have been developed both for Mexico and this republic! What progress would have been made in that time had we continued to hold the country! Not only did we lose the greatest advantages, but we have been close upon a war with a great European power in consequence. Napoleon stepped in to establish a government there during our civil war. He attempted to do what we ought to have done long before. We were brought to the verge of war with France in expelling the European intruders and in defending the Monroe doctrine. The Mexican republic owes its existence, as is well known, to the United States, which, however, they seem to forget, and are ungrateful.

Yet another golden opportunity was lost when the French were leaving, to absorb Mexico, and to give it peace. General Grant proposed to send Sheridan with an army for this purpose. Like the great Roman generals of old he saw the destiny and glory of his own country. He saw, in fact, what was the inevitable destiny of Mexico as well, and he proposed to carry that out while Mexico was dependent upon the United States, and while we had large armies in the field, ripe with experience, and full of ambition. The General would gladly have gone on this mission himself, and so would our other heroes and brave soldiers, but Mr. Seward's trimming and short-sighted policy frustrated the object. The red tape of the State Department arrested our destiny, and the destiny of Mexico, and has continued the misery and troubles of that Republic. Even European nations, inimical as they are to the growth and power of the United States, reproached us for want of foresight and wisdom in not seizing the opportunity to absorb and give peace to Mexico.

What is to be done now? Only one thing, and the sooner that be done the better. Either establish a protectorate over Mexico or annex it. The latter would be best, would save future difficulties, and would accomplish at once what is inevitable. This would be mercy to Mexico, and would make it a rich, prosperous, and great country. Some silly and sentimental people might talk about national independence and pretend to dread the extinction of Mexican nationality, but this would be mere sentiment and humbug. Mexico would have more honor and glory in being a part of this great republic, and her wealth and prosperity would be increased a hundredfold. General Rosecrans is going out there at the right time, and is the right man to accomplish this. Like General Grant, he comprehends this necessary and old Roman policy. The Mexicans, like the Carthaginians when they were defeated by the superior power of Rome, should gladly accept their destiny, and should, as Carthage did, send their generals, Senators, and great men to treat with this second Roman republic for unity and a united future. This republic is destined to be greater than Rome ever was. It will absorb all North America, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Circle, and will count hundreds of millions of inhabitants. It will be a continental power, and standing between Europe and Asia, must become the greatest power in the world. Who would not be proud of being united with such a future? Will not the Mexicans see their own glory and advantages in such a union?

But, whatever the Mexicans may think, this must be our policy. We cannot resist our destiny. Whether they will or not, this model republic is the dominating power of America and must control its future. General Rosecrans is a man of large and statesmanlike views, a man of the old Roman type, and he will know what to do in the present crisis. He is now waiting for instructions. Will Mr. Seward and the President understand the situation and instruct him accordingly? Or, rather, will they not give him sufficient latitude and discretion to carry out the American policy we have indicated? Mr. Seward has done well with regard to China, but he lacks foresight and comprehension about Mexico and our inter-continental affairs. The President, however, should see the necessity of the policy we have indicated. Nothing to allay domestic troubles so much as a vigorous foreign policy and the acquisition of territory. It occupies and satisfies the restless and ambitious spirits. The Romans understood this well and followed it successfully. President Johnson has an opportunity to make himself famous on this Mexican question, and if he will leave the settlement of it to General Rosecrans that statesman and hero may bring about the annexation of Mexico and his own elevation to the Presidency for accomplishing so great a work. At all events the crisis is at hand, and the time has come when the United States should give a Government and peace to Mexico.

Grant and the Cotton Speculation.

From the N. Y. World.

Witnesses in general and volunteer witnesses in particular should have good memories. The revelations recently made in regard to the probable origin of General Grant's extraordinary and, until now, unaccountable order expelling the "Jews as a class" from their homes in his department, have moved a certain Mr. W. P. Mellen, who was employed as a Treasury Agent during the war, to come forward and declare his belief that General Grant never issued any such "permit" to the Mack Brothers as the father of General Grant alleges that he did, basing upon that allegation a suit against the aforesaid Mack Brothers for refusing to pay over to him, the father of General Grant aforesaid, his just and proper compensation for obtaining the said permit.

It is no concern of ours to vindicate the veracity of General Grant's father against the opinion and belief of Mr. W. P. Mellen. But since Mr. Mellen has thought fit to obtrude his opinion and belief upon the attention of the public, and since the *Tribune* cites Mr. Mellen's opinion and belief as the final and conclusive evidence of General Grant's disinterestedness and purity, it is proper to say that Mr. Mellen very seriously damages the value of his testimony not only by the extravagant application which he seeks to make of it, but also by the way in which he misrepresents and exaggerates his own position during the war.

Mr. Mellen says of himself:—

> "All trade in territory recovered to our possession by the Western armies was conducted under my general supervision, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the beginning to the end of the war. This made it necessary that I should be constantly conferring with General Grant, and other commanders of the Western armies, in regard to their views and wishes concerning trade in the rear, and also with the assistant agents of the Treasury Department who issued the permit. I am satisfied that no permit to trade could have been given by General Grant which would not have come to my knowledge, and I feel certain that he never gave one to anybody at any time or for any purpose."

Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Mellen never possessed this "general supervision" of which he speaks until after the act of congress regulating trade with the reoccupied States, which was approved on the 12th day of March, 1863. Before the passage of that act and the publication by President Lincoln of his trade proclamation of March 31, 1863, the regulation of trade with the Rebel States was assumed and exercised "exclusively by the military authorities." This is the language used by Secretary Chase himself in his Annual Report for the year 1863. The Secretary expressly says that the act of March 12, 1863, "devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of regulating trade," and it was in the discharge of the duty thus devolved upon him that Secretary Chase, late in the spring of 1863, conferred upon Mr. Mellen the office which he now rather generously describes as having given him a "general supervision" of trade in the territory recovered by our Western armies from the beginning to the end of the war.

As the transaction between the Mack Brothers and General Grant's father took place in December, 1862, nearly six months before Mr. Mellen enjoyed the authority of a "general supervision," it will be seen at once that this gentleman is somewhat rash in asserting that "no permit to trade could have been issued by General Grant without the knowledge of" him, Mr. Mellen aforesaid!

Once more, we repeat, we desire to get at the truth and at the truth only in this matter. And it must be admitted to be extremely odd that no distinct, contemporaneous and authentic evidence has yet been produced to show that the curious coincidence in point of time between the signing of a contract by the Mack Brothers and General Grant's father on the 6th of December, 1862, and the issuing by General Grant of an order forbidding "personal application" by Jews for "permits to trade," on the 10th of December, 1862, was a coincidence only.

Has Seymour Been Slandered?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* asserts that

> "When Governor Seymour was first nominated for the Presidency by the national Democracy, the *Tribune* and other radical organs at once began throwing mud at him, and they have continued ever since so to do," etc., etc.

—We meet this charge with a flat contradiction. We have thrown no "mud" at Governor Seymour. As the *World* in effect confesses, we have in no manner assailed nor questioned his private character. But he is a candidate for our very highest public trust, and his public life and utterances have been made legitimate subjects of inquiry and criticism, not by us, but by our political adversaries. They have set Horatio Seymour before the country, and challenged a scrutiny of his past career as a politician. We have taken up the glove precisely as they threw it down. They virtually say:—"Here is our foremost statesman and patriot! scrutinize his course, and decide therefrom how he would serve and suit you as President, and judge us and our aims by our deliberately chosen standard-bearer!" We accept the issue as they tender it, and have endeavored to show, from his own deeds and words, why he should not be chosen President. What else should we have done? In what scales should he desire to be weighed? If to quote Seymour's harangues to prove Seymour's disloyalty to human liberty and his imperiled country be "throwing mud," how shall we conduct the canvass so as not to evoke the shrieks of the *World*?

Let us see what we have charged, and how far our charges have been met:—

I. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, throughout the long struggle between liberty and slavery for predominance in our country, has been the subtle, fluent, adroit, sophistical, unscrupulous, untiring attorney of slavery—the champion of her successive aggressions on the rights and the dominion of free labor in the annexation of Texas, the overthrow of the Missouri restriction, the border ruffian outrages in Kansas, the Dred Scott decision, the Lecompton iniquity, etc. etc. Has this been denied? Has it not been virtually confessed, even by the *World*?

II. We charged that, when the Southern Democratic chiefs, having deliberately divided the Democratic party in order that Mr. Lincoln might be chosen President by the Republicans, at once made that election a pretext for inaugurating secession, Governor Seymour, instead of blaming *them* for such conduct and threatening *them* with fearful consequences in case they did not desist from attempting to break up the Union, pitched savagely into the Republicans, and insisted that *they* (not yet invested with power) should surrender their cardinal principle and bargain to unite in extending slavery over free territory, or bear the blame of having broken up the Union. Is this denied? Where? By whom?

III. We charged that Governor Seymour, at the Tweddle Hall Convention, Feb. 1, 1861, thus berated the Republicans for not consenting to aid in the extension of slavery:—

> "What spectacle do we present to-day? Already six States have withdrawn from this Confederacy. Revolution has actually begun. The term 'secession' divests it of none of its terrors, nor do arguments to prove secession inconsistent with our Constitution stay its progress, or mitigate its evils. All virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, seem to have fled from our National Capitol; it has been well likened to the conflagration of an asylum for madmen—some look on with idiotic imbecility; some in sullen silence; and some scatter the firebrands which consume the fabric above them, and bring upon all a common destruction. Is there one revolting aspect in this scene which has not its parallel at the Capitol of your country? Do you not see there the senseless imbecility, the garrulous idiocy, the maddened rage displayed with regard to petty personal passions, and party purposes, while the glory, the honor, and the safety of the country, are all forgotten? The same pervading fanaticism has brought evil upon all the institutions of our land. Our churches are torn asunder and desecrated to partisan purposes. The wrongs of our local legislation, the growing burdens of debt and taxation, the gradual destruction of the African in the free States, which is marked by each recurring census, are all due to the neglect of our own duties, caused by the complete absorption of the public mind by a senseless, unreasoning fanaticism. The agitation of the question of slavery has thus far brought greater social, moral and legislative evils upon the people of the free States than it has upon the institutions of those against whom it has been excited. The wisdom of Franklin stamped upon the first coin issued by our Government the wise motto, 'Mind your business.' The violation of this homely proverb, which lies at the foundation of the doctrines of local rights, has thus far proved more hurtful to the meddlers in the affairs of others than to those against whom this pragmatic action is directed.
>
> "We are advised by the Conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that, if force is to be used, it must be exerted against the united South. It would be an act of folly and madness, in entering upon this contest, to underrate our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an inglorious warfare. Let us also see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by being foremost in overthrowing the principles of our Government, and all that makes it valuable to our people, and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth?"

—Is it denied that Seymour said this? Who impugns our assertion that he did?

IV. We have charged that, at that same Convention, James S. Thayer (then and now a leading and intimate compatriot of Seymour) followed and seconded him in these words:—

> "If we cannot, we can at least, in an authoritative way and a practical manner, arrive at the basis of a peaceable separation (renewed cheers); we can at least by discussion enlighten, settle, and concentrate the public sentiment in the State of New York upon this question, and save it from that fearful current that circuitously, but certainly, sweeps madly on, through the narrow gorge of 'the enforcement of the laws,' to the shoreless ocean of civil war. (Cheers.) Against this, under all circumstances, in every place and form, we must now and at all times oppose a resolute and unfaltering resistance. The public mind will bear the avowal, and let us make it—that if a revolution of force is to begin, it shall be inaugurated at home. (Cheers.) And if the incoming Administration shall attempt to carry out the line of policy that has been foreshadowed, we announce that, when the hand of Black Republicanism turns to blood-red, and seeks from the fragment of the Constitution to construct a scaffolding for coercion—another name for execution—we will reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people by making those who would inaugurate a reign of terror the first victims of a national guillotine." (Enthusiastic applause.)

And that Horatio Seymour in no manner protested against nor openly dissented from this manifestation of sympathy with the Rebels, though another Democrat (the Hon. George W. Clinton) promptly and emphatically rebuked it.—Is this denied?

V. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, being on a visit to this city soon after the Confederate Constitution was promulgated at Montgomery, declared to Judge Charles H. Ruggles that he had carefully read that instrument—that he deemed it decidedly preferable to the Federal Constitution framed for us by Washington, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, Pinckney, Rufus King, Gerry, etc.—and that he deemed it advisable that our State should adopt the Confederate Constitution just framed at Montgomery, and so obviate civil war by joining the Southern Confederacy.—Has this been denied? When? Where?

VI. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, in his speeches, messages, etc., throughout the war for the Union, continually represented the Rebels as in the right, the Unionists as in the wrong, not with regard to secession and disunion, but as to all that preceded and produced these. His continual assumption was substantially this:—"The South has been greatly provoked, wronged, abused; but disunion is not the proper remedy for her wrongs." According to his habitual logic, the Rebels were fundamentally, substantially right, and only technically, incidentally wrong. They were like a plaintiff who has a perfectly good cause of action, but has sued in the wrong Court. Does any one deny this? Will any one deny that it was calculated to dampen the enthusiasm and chill the ardor of those required to brave perils and make sacrifices for the national cause?

VII. We have charged that when, in 1863, Lee's army was advancing triumphant into Pennsylvania, and the fate of the Union seemed to hang by a thread, Governor Seymour prepared and brought to this city an elaborate Fourth of July address which studiously and persistently held up to reprobation President Lincoln and his Cabinet as the chief assailants and most formidable enemies of our rights and liberties, taunted them with their reverses and disappointments, and nowise intimated that the Rebel Governments and armies were our chief national peril. In the course of this harangue, he said:—

> "A few years ago we stood before this community to warn them of the dangers of sectional strife; but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the clouds of war overhung our country, we implored those in authority to compromise that difficulty; for we had been told by that great orator and statesman, Burke, that there never yet was a revolution that might not have been prevented by a compromise opportunely and graciously made. (Great applause.) Our prayers were unheeded; and, when the contest was opened, we invoked those who had the conduct of affairs not to underrate the power of the adversary—not to underrate the courage and resources and endurance of our own sister States. This warning was treated as sympathy with treason. You have the results of these unheeded warnings, and unheeded prayers; they have stained our soil with blood; they have carried mourning into thousands of homes; and to-day they have brought our country to the very verge of destruction. Once more I come before you, to offer an earnest prayer, and beg you to listen to a warning. Our country is not only at this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars that has ever ravaged the face of the earth; but, if we turn our faces to our own loyal States, how is it there? You find the community divided into political parties, strongly arrayed, and using with regard to each others terms of reproach and defiance. It is said by those who support more particularly the Administration that we, who differ honestly, patriotically, sincerely, from them with regard to the line of duty, are men of treasonable purposes and enemies to our country. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, the Democratic organization look upon this Administration as hostile to their rights and liberties. They look upon their opponents as men who would do them wrong in regard to their most sacred franchises. I need not call your attention to the tone of the press or to the tone of public feeling to show you how, at this moment, parties are exasperated and stand in defiant attitudes to each other. A few years ago we were told that sectional strife, waged in words like these, would do no harm to our country: but you have seen the sad and bloody results. Let us be admonished now in time, and take care that this irritation, this feeling which is growing up in our midst, shall not ripen into civil troubles that shall carry the evils of civil war into our own homes.
>
> "Upon one point all are agreed, and that is this:—Until we have a united North, we can have no successful war. Until we have a united, harmonious North, we can have no beneficent peace. How shall we gain harmony? How shall the unity of all be obtained? Is it to be coerced? I appeal to you, my Republican friends, when you say to us that the nation's life and existence hang upon harmony and concord here, if you yourselves, in your serious moments, believe that this is to be produced by seizing our persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance." (Great applause.)

After some variations on this theme, he continued his appeal to Republicans in these words:—

> "We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself, will have—freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution on American citizens. (Great applause.) Can you safely deny us these? Will you not trample upon your own rights if you refuse to listen? Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this, that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government. (Applause.)
>
> "To-day the great masses of conservatives who still battle for time honored principles of government, amid denunciation, contumely, and abuse, are the only barriers that stand between this Government and its own destruction. If we should acquiesce in the doctrine that, in times of war, constitutions are suspended, and laws have lost their force, then we should accept a doctrine that the very right by which this Government administers its power has lost its virtue, and we would be brought down to the level of the Rebellion itself, having an existence only by virtue of material power. When men accept despotism, they may have a choice as to who the despot shall be. The struggle then will not be, Shall we have constitutional liberty? But, having accepted the doctrine that the Constitution has lost its force, every instinct of personal ambition, every instinct of personal security, will lead men to put themselves under the protection of that power which they suppose most competent to guard their persons."

—These covert threats of mob violence and State secession were the palpable overture to the negro-killing house-sacking, orphan asylum-burning outbreak that soon followed. That outbreak was the fulfilment of Thayer's threat that, if the North would have civil war, it should be inaugurated on her own soil. But for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender to Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks' capture of Port Hudson, all providentially vouchsafed us at this critical time, our gutters would have run shoe-deep in blood, and our city probably been burned by our domestic Rebels. The disasters of their Southern compatriots blasted their hopes and measurably paralyzed their arms.

VIII. We have charged that Governor Seymour, coming to our city while the bloody Rebel riots were in progress, and at once surrounded by a part of the mob, who suspended their siege of the *Tribune* office and faced toward the City Hall steps to listen to him, addressed them as follows:—

> "I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped." (Vociferous cheers.)

—Here you see that Seymour commends himself as the friend of these ruffians because he was doing his utmost to get the draft stopped and had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose. They wanted to help the Rebels, and stopping the draft was exactly in their line.

IX. We have charged that Governor Seymour appealed to President Lincoln to stop the draft, as though it were an act of wanton, needless, tyrannical exaction, and not a stern necessity required for the national salvation—saying:—

> "It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription act, which they are called upon to obey because it is on the statute-book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law. * * * I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequences of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn."

President Lincoln, thus abusively approached, calmly add sweetly replied as follows:—

> "I do not object to abide the decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the Draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged; of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country."

—Such are the grounds whereon we have arraigned Horatio Seymour as the proper candidate of Admiral Semmes, General Forrest, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, etc. etc., who were then fighting to destroy and divide the Union as zealously as they are now struggling to elect Seymour and Blair, and not a fit candidate for those who, with Grant and Colfax, were doing their "level best" to put down the Rebellion.

Wherein have we done Seymour wrong? The worst charges we have brought against him are citations from his own deliberately prepared and carefully uttered words. Judge him by no mere assertion, but by his own record!

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

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HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 86 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11¾

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

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1 1¾ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

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SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth¾

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings;

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¾

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15¾

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Yesterday a meeting of Republican Conferees of the Seventh Congressional District, appointed to confer in relation to a candidate for Congress in that district, was held at the Bingham House. The meeting consisted of committees from Delaware and Chester counties, in accordance with an arrangement made at West Chester, that as the Hon. John M. Broomall declined a renomination, if Chester county would choose a man acceptable to the entire District, Delaware county would ratify the nomination. The Chester County Convention was held on the 10th of August, and Washington Townsend was declared the nominee. At the meeting held yesterday, of the Conferees from both counties, Mr. Townsend was formally declared the nominee of the Republican party for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Jacob S. Serrill was chosen Chairman of the Convention, and A. D. Hurlan Secretary.

The following are the names of the Committees on Conference:—Delaware county—Jacob S. Serrill, Edwin A. Price, and William Ward. Chester county—Colonel Perse C. Dickey, Hugh E. Steele, and A. D. Hurlan.

The following letter from Mr. Broomall was read:—

MEDIA, Pa., Aug. 18, 1868.—To the Conferees of the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania:—Gentlemen, I beg leave to repeat to you the desire I have expressed on all suitable occasions within the past year, not again to be a candidate for the office I now have the honor to hold, and request you to cast the unanimous vote of the Conference for Mr. Townsend, my apparent, though not actual competitor.

While doing this, I cannot forbear tendering my sincere thanks to my political friends in the district for their very flattering indorsement on so many occasions. That they have approved my official conduct is largely due to their own kindness and forbearance.

The questions which claimed the attention of Congress since I became a member of that body were new as well as momentous. The creation of four millions of American citizens out of mere chattels, by the abolition of slavery; the conferring of civil and political rights upon these citizens; the reconstruction of States destroyed by the Rebellion and war; the proper treatment of a subjugated foe, avoiding the extremes of a harsh punishment and too hasty forgiveness. The judicious management of a victory is often more difficult than achieving it. These and kindred subjects, for which there was no American precedent, have constituted the great legislative business of the past six years. The future will decide whether the work has been faithfully and successfully done.

While so many of the tried and trusted in former years have shown themselves unequal to the duty to which they were called, it is much to the credit of the representative of a district so noted for its patriotism and intelligence that the small part performed by him in this great business is approved and ratified at home.

To my many friends in both counties who wished me to represent the district in the Forty-first Congress, it is proper to say that I have not declined to do so from a disposition to avoid any public duty which might be imposed upon me, but because I believed a change would be beneficial to me, and probably also to the district. Permit me to conclude by saying that there is but one candidate before you, and that he has the entire confidence of the party in both counties. I know he will do credit to the district in the position in which your action and that of the people will place him, and will not need the forbearance with which it has always been my good fortune to be treated by my constituents.

I remain yours, very truly, etc.,
J. M. BROOMALL.

REGATTA.—A very interesting regatta is announced to take place on Thursday, August 27, the starting-point being Point Airy Island. The various boats, of which there will be three classes, will proceed down the river, round the Horse-shoe buoy, below Gloucester, N. J., return and repeat. The boats will include decked vessels of sixteen feet in length; gilling skiffs without regard to dimensions, and decked vessels of eighteen feet. The race is open to all contestants without charge for entrance, and the prizes are to be two silver goblets, and a splendid silk champion burgee, some seven feet in length, gold-lettered and otherwise adorned. Over a dozen first-class boats have already entered, and the display, will, no doubt, be very fine.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Invincibles held last night, invitations were received and accepted for the Club to parade next Wednesday night to attend a Republican meeting of the citizens of the First, Second, and Twenty-sixth Wards, at Passyunk road and Wharton street, after which a stand of colors will be presented by the Union League. Also, one to attend a meeting at Eagle Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fifteen miles from this city, at the junction of Lancaster, Delaware and Chester counties.

The Veneration of Saints and Holy Images.

The first article in the September number of the *Catholic World* is a discussion of the propriety of the veneration of saints and holy images. As it is worth while to know both sides of all questions, we give a few paragraphs from this article:—

"We have already shown that those who have the mere devotion of taste and imagination toward statues and pictures act in a manner precisely analogous, and pass through the same mental process which is exhibited by the Catholic in the respect which he pays to the sacred images of Christ and the saints. The only difference is that the latter makes use of his imagination in the service of a real and practical faith and piety. His devotion is not a mere intellectual or sentimental devotion, but a spiritual exercise. It is therefore less dependent on the artistic merit and excellence of the representation than the merely sentimental excitement of the votary of art. A rude crucifix or a simple image of the Blessed Virgin is sufficient for the only purpose for which the devout Catholic makes use of them, as a help to fix the senses and attention, a sort of step-ladder by which he may raise his mind to the contemplation of Christ and his blessed mother.

"Many other circumstances give value to sacred objects besides their intrinsic worth. Their history, their antiquity, the associations connected with them, the traditions of past ages which cluster about them, often give them a sacredness far beyond the charm of symmetry and beauty. Of the two, we should much prefer to have Bernini's exquisite statue, over which the Rev. Mr. Bacon goes into raptures which betray his refined love of art, destroyed, rather than the venerable statue of St. Peter, which, with manners the reverse of exquisite and refined, he calls 'a grimy idol.' Even persons of the most exquisite taste often love an old house, old portraits, old articles of furniture, and many other old things, intrinsically ugly and valueless, far more than any similar objects which are new, costly, and fabricated in the highest style of art. For the same reason, certain objects of devotion, which are devoid of all artistic excellence, may be very dear and venerable to Catholics of the most cultivated taste. Much more, then, is it natural that rude and unsightly statues or pictures should be objects of devotion to Catholics of uncultivated taste.

"Protestants make a great mistake in judging of the sentiments of the common people in Catholic countries. They attribute to superstition what is really to be ascribed only to uncultivated taste. The sentiments which are awakened by masterpieces of art they can understand; but they cannot understand that ordinary and even grotesque images are masterpieces of art and models of beauty to the rude and childish mind of the multitude. To their prejudiced and distorted fancy, these images appear like idols, and the devotion of the people towards them like a stupid idol worship. They do not appreciate the fact that they are to these simple people what *chefs d'œuvre* of religious art are to them—a vivid representation, in outward form, of their own highest ideal. The susceptibility of those untutored minds to those emotions which are awakened through the senses is far greater than that of the more educated, though it is not so chastened. This is especially the case with the Southern races. Poetry, music, painting, everything which appeals to the imagination, finds a ready response in their ardent temperament. It is, therefore, a proof of the highest wisdom in the Church that she has taken advantage of all these means of impressing religious ideas upon the minds of all classes of men in every stage of intellectual development."

—Detroit has laid the corner-stone of a new City Hall.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·15	MOON SETS	8·31
SUN SETS	6·51	HIGH WATER	3·48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE
THOMAS POTTER.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 6
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 7
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Pereire	Havre	New York	Aug. 13
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 15
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 15
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
FOR EUROPE.			
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Aug. 20
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 22
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 22
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 22
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 22
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Norma, Gilmore, Antwerp, P. Wright & Son.
Br. brig Eunice, Barker, Windsor, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Laura Bridgeman, Hart, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr C. R. Wood, Gandy, Boston, do.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, Norwich, do.
Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, Providence, do.
Schr Piedmont, Edwards, Charleston, S. C., E. A. Souder & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed below New Castle, barque Advance, from Shields, and a herm. brig, lumber loaded, under canvas.
Br. schr Queen of Clippers, Macomber, 8 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Palos, Shackford, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Telegraph, Rorak, from Rappahannock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr Edwin Tuttle, from Bridgeport, Ct., with stone to Struthers & Son.
Schr Rancocas, Lear, 2 days from Rappahannock river, with lumber to L. B. Phillips.
Schr William and James Outen, 4 days from James river, with lumber to Moore Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Isabel, Creiger, 3 days from Choptank river, with oak lumber to L. B. Phillips.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Cambridgeport.
Schr Alligator, Robbins, from Westport.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Quincy Point.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.
Ship Adelaide Norris, Reid, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Ship Betty, Metzhorn, cleared at New York yesterday for Bremen via Philadelphia.
Barque John Wooster, Knowles, at Singapore 3d ult. from Jahore.
Barque Alpha, Torgersen, hence for Konigsburg, was off the Eddystone 3d inst.
Barque Maggie, Putnam, from London for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth 7th inst.
Barque Activ, Frieberg, hence, at Stettin 31st ult.
Barque Scud, Crosby, hence, at Leghorn 31 inst.
Barque Niobe, hence for San Francisco, was spoken 12th ult. lat. 28 N., long. 40.
Brig Clara M. Goodrich, Look, hence, at Portland 11th inst.
Brig John Chrystal, Burns, hence, was at Ponce about 27th ult., to sail on her return in 3 days.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, hence, was discharging at Zaza 25th ult.
Brig Annie Smith, hence, at Swinemunde 4th inst.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, 52 days from Cienfuegos via Key West at New York yesterday. The captain's daughter and the steward died at Key West, of yellow fever.
Schrs Warrenton, Lord, and Philanthropist, Warren, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Schr C. S. Walton, Adams, hence for Nantucket, at New York 18th inst.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, at Bristol 16th inst., from Port Richmond.
Schrs L. & A. Babcock, Smith, and Marshal Perin, Chase, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Bath for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst., and sailed again next day.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, hence, at Gloucester 17th instant.
Schr David G. Floyd, Kelley, hence, remained at Newport 17th inst.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, hence, at Fall River 14th instant.
Schr P. B. Carter, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, hence, at Bristol 15th inst.
Schrs Benj. Strong, Brown; Thomas Clyde, Stone; Jacob Kienzle; and Sarah J. Bright, Jones, from Boston; and Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Quincy, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst., and sailed again next day.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 15th inst.
Schrs E. H. Naylor, Naylor; Early Bird, Rogers; M. M. Freeman, Howes; and Hattie, Gilchrist, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Schrs Wake, Gandy; Henry Hobart, Munson; Jas. M. Flanagan, Shaw; and R. G. Whilden, Robinson, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 15th day of July, 1868, a light will be exhibited from the tower of the Penal Establishment on the east side of Pianosa Island, Tuscan Archipelago.

The light shows a white and red face alternately, for a minute's duration each. It is elevated 140 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seventeen miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

Position, as given, lat. 42 35 06 N., long. 10 05 45 east from Greenwich.

Also, that the buoys which were placed on the Bianco Shoal, south end of Corfu Island, and on the Madonna Shoal, east of Paxo Island, do not exist and that, in consequence of defective illumination, the Light on Corfu Island is scarcely visible.

Caution is therefore necessary when navigating in the Ionian waters.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, July 18, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AGNES H. WILLIAMSON alias Pettinas, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of JOSEPH J. DORAN, administrator of the estate of said ———, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

8 13 thstu5t THOMAS R. ELCOCK, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, August 14, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. M. GRIFFITHS, Z. S. GRIFFITHS, and C. M. GRIFFITHS, Jr., late trading as GRIFFITHS BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN W. PATTON, Assignee,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupts. 8 13th3t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

FOR PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 40 New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants....$1·50, " "
Children....$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 9 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 15, 1 P.M.

Sunday, August 16, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 17, 11 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 17, 3 P.M.
Tuesday, " 18, 11 A.M.	Tuesday, " 18, 3 P.M.
Wed'day, " 19, 12 M.	Wed'day, " 19, 4 P.M.
Thursday, " 20, 1 P.M.	Thursday, " 20, 5 P.M.
Friday, " 21, 1½ P.M.	Friday, " 21, 5½ P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.
ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868

Messrs. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen: On the night of the 2d instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire, and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books, papers, and notes and bonds to the amount of $16,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the Safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be in your city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,

DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5½ No. 434 RACE Street.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. 8 4½

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street, }
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until the 10th day of September, 1868, for the Stone necessary for the completion of the Delaware Breakwater.

It is to be distinctly understood that the quantity of stone of each class, specified herein, may be increased or diminished by the United States, if necessary.

CLASS 1. Some 12,000 tons, of 2240 pounds each, are required. Of this amount, about four-fifths, to be in blocks of not less than two tons each, nor over five and one-half tons; the remainder, in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

All stones of this class to be delivered at such points of the works as may be designated by the United States agents.

CLASS 2. Some 16,000 tons of stone, in pieces of less than one-fourth ton in weight, are required, to be thrown overboard, in accordance with the instructions of the United States agents, near the extremities of the works, in water not less than twenty feet in depth.

All stones sent to be of the hardest and most durable quality, free from seams, etc.; to be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not as the Engineer or United States agents shall find them to accord or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. None can be sent from quarries condemned heretofore.

The rate of delivery of each class of stone to be regulated by the Engineer in charge. The delivery of either class, or of both, if desired, to commence upon approval of contract, and to be completed by October 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the rate per ton of 1st Class of stones delivered at the works, as above; also, separately, the rate both per ton, and per perch of twenty-five cubic feet, of stones of the 2d Class delivered in place, overboard.

In general stones should not be sent in vessels drawing over ten feet.

A reservation of twenty per centum, on payments will be made during the delivery of stone contracted for.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to, as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

For blank forms of proposals and other information apply at this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 10, 1868. Bidders are invited to be present.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
8 17 6t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 West HOUSTON Street, New York,
AUGUST 18, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East river, will be received at this Office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet mean low water and the debris deposited where the Engineer may direct.

The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1334 cubic yards, over an area of 1222 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576·1 cubic yards, over an area of 1262·2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys; and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guaranties can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for Removing Rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
8 13 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, }
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }
RICHMOND, Va., August 15, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with all the Corn Meal that may be required from the 1st proximo to the 31st of December, 1868, (four months.)

The Meal to be delivered in good sound flour barrels, at the United States Subsistence Depot at such times and in such quantities as may be required, after five days' notice.

No samples are required with the bids, as only fresh ground, bolted, white Corn Meal of the very best quality will be received.

Bids must state the price per pound, or per 100 pounds net; and no allowance will be made for barrels, nor for any loss in delivery.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for Corn Meal accepted during the month.

The successful bidder will be required to give ample security for the faithful fulfilment of this contract.

Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. A. ELDERKIN,
Bvt. Maj. and Chief Com. of Subsistence,
First Military District.
Office No. 1215 Cary street, Commercial Block, Richmond, Va. 8 18 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, FOURTH DISTRICT.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the yard of Messrs. E. & C. Moore, foot of FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Delaware, a quantity of old YELLOW METAL, about 2800 pounds (more or less.)

Terms—Cash, and articles to be removed immediately after the sale.

By order of the Light-House Board.

W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
8 17 7t Light-House Inspector.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand.

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2½ PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 25½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE
InsurancE CompanY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH
8 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value, Cost, $1,089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank....$103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer....298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,
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Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12½

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18½

JAMES TRAQUAIR....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
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In which will appear
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THE SCENERY IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY
Ever presented at any theatre in the world.
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Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8. 8 17 tf

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1868.

The Condition of the South.

THE condition of the Southern States is by no means satisfactory, and new fears and anxieties have been awakened in the minds of many who were disposed to sympathize with the old ruling class of the South, by the numerous indications of a desire to galvanize the Rebellion. Perhaps, however, all parties have been too apt to forget how much of the mellowing influence of time is necessary to perfect great reforms, or to secure the advancement of an entire people. The debasing and pernicious influence of slavery could not, unfortunately, all be destroyed by the enactments which legally abolished it, and though it is now, in itself, a thing of the past, it leaves a long train of evils behind. Interwoven with the entire framework of Southern society, it poisoned and cursed everything it touched; polluting alike industry, morals, and politics.

It is difficult to realize how far the South is behind the times in this age of progress, and that her citizens are now only taking their first lessons in the free labor system which has prevailed for centuries in enlightened countries. In a Virginia railroad report, which has recently appeared, the enterprise and industry of the farmers of one of the northern counties of the State is highly commended, and it is alleged that, "They generally do their own work to a considerable extent, and *can therefore employ and profitably use as much colored labor as they need.*" This significant sentence furnishes a key to the industrial condition of the entire South. A large portion of the white population having been trained to despise and shirk all forms of useful labor before the war, have never yet changed their old habits, and in the midst of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the South, they rarely seek useful employment, and attribute the melancholy results of their own lack of industry and energy to the alleged idleness of the negroes. It would be singular if the latter had totally escaped the contaminating influences by which they have been surrounded. In some cases they have too readily accepted the doctrines of their old masters. But as a rule the freedmen have undoubtedly been infinitely more industrious than the Rebels since the war. In the South, industry is almost exclusively confined to agriculture, and in the labors of the field it is especially necessary that "he who by the plough would thrive, must take hold himself and drive." Those who have already perceived and acted on this fact find themselves greatly benefited in an industrial point of view by abolition, and the chief sufferers are men who vainly deplore the days of vast plantations, and of an obsolete system which drew its motive power from the legalized traffic in human flesh, and the free use of the plantation lash. The debasing effect of slavery on morals has repeatedly been depicted by the ablest writers. The worst passions of the human heart are nourished as in a hotbed, by a system which places one race under the absolute control of another, and gives unchecked license to every infamous emotion. Underlying everthing else in the South, the immense number of murders constantly perpetrated there, on the slightest provocation, is of itself a powerful cause of her continued poverty; and the prevailing want of regard for the sanctity of human life is largely due to the brutalities and barbarities engendered by slavery; for the boundaries are but narrow between the guilt of dealing a single fatal blow, and of robbing men piecemeal of all that makes existence valuable. Murders are of such common occurrence in the Southern States, that they scarcely attract any marked attention, and the number of murderers in many counties is so great that they exercise a considerable influence in the jury box, and convictions are rare in any case in which the fatal deed was preceded by a quarrel. Much has been said of attracting Northern capital to the South, and not a few experiments have been made in that direction. A Senator from North Carolina recently stated that $10,000,000 of Northern capital had been invested in that State alone since the war. Hundreds of thousands of enterprising emigrants would have gladly chosen new homes in the South after the war, and hundreds of millions of dollars would have followed them, if they had not been confronted everywhere with prejudice and insult, which broke out wherever the slightest pretext was furnished, in open violence, and resulted, in many instances, in the robbery or murder of these pioneers of Northern civilization.

The politics of the South, also, naturally takes its hue to a large degree from the old proslavery leaders who fomented the Rebellion. Enraged beyond measure by the loss of their former ascendancy in the national councils and the overthrow of their infamous Confederacy, they now regard with intensified hatred the efforts being made to meet and vanquish them on their favorite stamping-ground, within the confines of their respective States. Reconstruction has for the first time given to the entire people of the South a voice in their local Governments, and upon the success of the experiment it has inaugurated depends in a large degree the future prosperity of that section. Whatever may be the faults or follies of the new men who have obtained power, it is utterly impossible that they can exert as injurious an influence as their Rebel predecessors, and they certainly deserve credit for their efforts to diffuse the blessings of education; to establish law and order; to organize society on the basis of freedom, justice, and intelligence; to prosecute works of internal improvement; to develope varied resources, and to protect Northern capital and capitalists. The Southern States needed reconstruction for the advancement of their internal interests, fully as much as for the purpose of qualifying them to maintain proper and patriotic relations with the Union, and the progress already made cannot fail to prove, in the end, highly beneficial.

The Ring.

A NEW British worthy has arrived, or been imported, in New York, with the view of restoring the past glories of the Ring, and that exemplary member of American society, Mr. Morrissey, we perceive by latest accounts, has been introducing him to some of the most distinguished of our Representatives and Senators. But with every disposition to speak without the smallest feeling of disrespect towards Mr. James or "Jem" Ward, the individual in question, we wish he will fail in his object. Jem is, in many respects, an estimable man, and a highly honorable one, too. In the palmy days of the British Ring he held his place honorably, and maintained his ground in the face of the renowned Tom Spring, and the not less redoubted Jem Cribb, both of these heroes now no more. He, moreover, has earned no small reputation in art; the walls of the tavern which he long kept in Leeds, and latterly in London, having been adorned with many productions of his brush which really reflected no small distinction on him, and would not have been deemed unworthy of a higher pretender to art. Jem, besides, is a gentleman in his aspect, and a gentleman in his demeanor. He still retains a high Roman nose, and does not rejoice in one of those battered organs which distinguish our own Heenan, and most of the present members of the ring. He is in all respects fit to ornament the B. B. B. A., or the P. B. A. (Pugilist's Beneficent Association), into which the original British Boxers' institution has enlarged itself, with the view of embracing within its folds all the "fancy" throughout the globe; but still, we repeat, it is to be hoped that Jem will fail in his object, if it be to perpetuate or extend such a system amongst us.

The days are gone when the Prince Regent and the leading nobles of England used to patronize the ring. The present prince of Wales, "rowdy" as in many ways he is, would not venture to make his appearance at a prize-fight. Such scenes in England are now confined to the vilest of the rabble, and in Scotland they never have been encouraged. The fight between Heenan and the English champion, Tom Sayers, was perhaps the last at which any men with the slightest claims to respectability dared to show themselves, and even then they were limited to juvenile officers of the Guards and sucking members of the aristocracy, who were encouraged by the interest which the late Premier of the country, Lord Palmerston, to his lasting disgrace, took in the affair. The guinea which that nobleman sent on the occasion as a tribute to the English champion was not one of the least disreputable acts in his flagitious career; and though extolled by his toadies as evincing his sympathy with "pluck," it was viewed with far different feelings by the better part of the nation, and wholly failed to assist in restoring what were termed the lost glories of the ring.

How the name of "glory" ever came to be associated with such an institution at all, strikes us with astonishment. At the best, a prize-fight is but a brutal exhibition of two individuals mutilating each other. The pretext that it is a manly art, and that it contributes to self-defense, is altogether false; for if a man familiar with the "science," as it is called assails another who is ignorant of it, the act is a cowardly one; and if all are equally trained, it of course affords no protection. "Science" seems nowadays to have degenerated too; for while such men as Spring, Cribb, and others, including our present hero, Jem Ward, showed themselves to be so far in possession of it as to have been able to protect their faces, almost all the present worthies of the ring are conspicuous for their broken noses. The absence of the prominent facial organ seems indeed at present to be considered as an ornament, as every modern champion has it either battered in or most comically knocked on one side; but we hold it to be a proof of the decline of "science," as well as of the increase of brutality, and that the modern professors are now no longer able to defend themselves as their predecessors did.

But it is on account of the enormous mass of thieves and vilest members of every description in the community whom a prize fight invariably assembles, that we chiefly object to the obnoxious institution. It is no longer pretended that these are confined mainly to England; for any one who saw the horrid assemblage who quitted New York to witness the late anticipated great fight in the West cannot doubt that we are fully a match in respect for our Trans-Atlantic rivals. Such a hideous mass of villainy perhaps never before fell under mortal eye. Not a vestige of respectability or "fashion" was present in it.

It is a proud boast, we think, for America, that a courageous Western magistrate, by arresting the combatants in advance, and sending them for forty days to jail for contemplating a breach of the peace, effectually stopped the recently designed great prize-fight; and if our other Justices will imitate the example of the California Sheriff, who has announced his resolution in the future to institute proceedings, not only against the principals, but all who are present at such scenes, including even members of the press who attend for the purpose of reporting them, we shall hear little more of prize-fighting in the United States.

Our Mistaken Indian Policy.

THERE can be no doubt but that it is necessary for the Government to adopt a line of policy totally different from that at present pursued towards the Indian tribes. We are not writing in anger when we say that it would be eminently proper for us to select as our line of action a vigorous and merciless policy towards these treacherous and cruel savages. It is true that the telegraphs from the West should cease to daily narrate deeds of assassination, arson, and wholesale murder. While Peace Commissioners are treating and pow-wowing with the chiefs, the young braves are on the war-path, and crime in every hue is being committed. Let us do away with this stale pretense of treaties. Send out a regiment, pursue without mercy these bands of depredators, and when found shoot them down as though they were wild animals. As matters at present stand, we are acting a parody on retribution and exposing our frontiers to these fearful outrages. The blood of our fellow-citizens cries aloud for vengeance; and the dangers of the living unite with the demands of the dead, to cause us to abandon a policy as weak and foolish as it is criminal.

P. COOPER TO H. SEYMOUR.—The New York *Herald*, of this morning, thus facetiously refers to Peter Cooper's letter to Horatio Seymour, which we published in full yesterday:—"Peter has written another letter. Not that there was any subject up with which he had any peculiar acquaintance. Not even that he had anything to say, if we may judge by the letter. But the glue business was probably dull, time was hanging heavily on the old gentleman's hands, and he had a great many scraps on his table—cuttings from recent papers that he did not like to throw away, and did not know what to do with, and so he put them on paper with his own glue, and wrote little connective notes between, and addressed the composition to the Democratic candidate. This is our theory of Peter's letter; for we would like to give it a reasonable character out of respect to the veteran who served the country through the last war with England 'by substitute,' and who in his old age does not want to see the country he thereby helped to save made the 'sport of foreign and domestic Sarcens.' But we would advise Peter not to write any more letters, not even 'by substitute.' He does very well in glue."

PHILADELPHIANS ABROAD.—The following list of Philadelphians are registered at Drexel, Harjes & Co., bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, France:—

J. C. Bailey, J. G. Watmough, F. R. Starr, C. R. Rogers, James Abbott, E. C. Courtney, B. F. Whittington, Joel Cook, Thomas M. Drown, J. B. Austin, John Thornton, J. W. Bates, Dr. S. D. Gross, A. H. Gross, John B. English, Thomas Potter, W. H. Potter, George Potter, H. W. Terry, Thomas H. Wood, M. Brinckle, Samuel Fox, Miss Ann Biddle, Jos. Swift, B. Eakins, Dr. T. E. Ridgway, J. J. Ridgway, Jas. N. Beck, Washington Brown, Dr. John P. Quinn and family, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Gilbert C. Rice, Miss R. T. Rice, Edward S. Scull, Thomas Eakins, Fanny Eakins, J. L. Vanderkemp, Samuel G. Thompson, J. G. Fell and family, Charles Hartshorne, the Misses Yarnall, Miss Alderson, A. B. Durand, Elias Durand, J. E. Caldwell, Mrs. Alice Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huddy, Mrs. L. Sollicay, J. E. F. Zeb, Dr. Beylard, J. T. McCauley, Mrs. F. G. McCauley, Mrs. C. C. Stratton, Joseph S. Keen, V. A. Sartori, V. A. Sartori, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Alex. Kerr and family, D. Wistar, R. M. Bertolet, C. P. Rumpf, Thomas S. Fernon, Mrs. B. Le Roy, J. Henry Powers, Mrs. Robertson, Miss M. Cash, Wm. Kienath, Prof., Mrs., and Miss J. F. Frazer, John J. Thomas, H. L. Wright, M. R. Johnson, J. Topliff Johnson, Maurice Wurts, W. H. Stewart, Jane C. Palmer.

MAINE is nearly ready for the canvas. The nominations for Governor and Congress are complete, except in the Fourth District, where Mr. Peters is virtually the candidate, although the Convention has not been held. They are as follows:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
GOVERNOR.	
Joshua L. Chamberlin,	Eben F. Pillsbury.
CONGRESS.	
1. John Lynch,	Charles A. Shaw,
2. Samuel P. Morrill,	Alonzo Garselon.
3. James G Blaine,	E Wilder Farley.
4. John C. Peters,	George W. Ladd.
5. Eugene Hall,	Arno Wisewell.

Messrs. Lynch, Blaine, and Peters are the present members. Mr. Perham was displaced in the Second District by the rotation principle. Mr. Pike was a candidate for renomination in the Fifth, but his vote on the Robb resolution accomplished his defeat. The delegation will doubtless be as heretofore entirely Republican. Doctor Garselon, the Democratic candidate in the Second District, used to be a Republican; the others are all peace Democrats, "now for war." The State election takes place Sept. 14.

THE MARYLAND CONTEST.—A warm controversy is going on between the Baltimore *American* and the Baltimore *Gazette*, in regard to the conservative movement in Maryland. The *American*, in reply to the declaration that Baltimore had a Democratic majority last fall of 13,500, reminds it that from eight to ten thousand registered voters failed to deposit their ballots. They will be heard in the Presidential contest. In no instance have two-thirds of the registered voters of Maryland voted; besides, the conservative Democrats want peace, and there is good reason to hope that they will withdraw from the radical Democracy." If all the Democrats who repudiate the *Gazette* would vote for Grant and Colfax, the *American* declares that the State would be carried against Seymour.

PROPER.—A Democratic journal in this city has the following editorial item this morning:—"A negro orator, in the course of a speech recently delivered at a radical meeting in Georgia, said:—'I have no confidence in the white men who say they are with us. I am for the negroes, and I believe the whites are for themselves. The whites who pretend to be for us, will desert us in time of trouble. The negroes should stand by and for themselves.'" We observe, however, that our Seymour friend neglects to state that the "negro orator" referred to was the notorious A. A. Bradley, who was ignominiously thrust out of his seat in the Georgia Senate by an almost unanimous vote. Why not tell the whole truth while you are about it?

VERMONT holds her State election on the 1st of September. The following has been the vote during the past four years:—

Years.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep. Maj.*
1864	42,419	13,321	29,098
1865	27,592	8,864	18,729
1866	34,118	11,294	22,825
1867	31,705	11,521	20,184

As the late lamented Artemus Ward would have said, this looks very much as if Seymour and Blair would carry the State in November.

ONE OF SEYMOUR'S DEVICES.—Rev. B. I. Ives, the Chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, asserted a few days since that Horatio Seymour, after he had been defeated by Governor Fenton, pardoned over sixty convicts from that prison, the pardons to take effect after the first of January. In this way the opprobrium of the matter was thrown upon Governor Fenton.

THE WISCONSIN CYCLONE.

One Woman Killed and a Little Child Carried Up Into the Air.

The Janesville (Wisconsin) *Gazette*, of Sunday morning last, says:—

On Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, a most disastrous tornado passed over the towns of La Prairie and Clinton, in this county. On visiting the scene yesterday, we learned the following particulars:—

A few light, low clouds were seen flying from a northwesterly direction a greater part of the afternoon, no one in that vicinity fearing any danger from the storm. At about 6 o'clock a light cloud was observed coming from the southeast, moving at a very rapid rate. At the same time a large black cloud passed over the orchard of Mr. Jacob Schenck's. It seems that as these two clouds approached each other they settled down to the earth, a low, heavy noise was heard, resembling the moving of a heavy train of cars, accompanied by terrific peals of thunder. The cyclone formed in shape something similar to a large balloon, with a large trunk extending to the ground. At this time it had reached the farm of Mr. Holmes, occupied by a Mr. Monahan. The first damage done was the tearing down of a few rods of fence, then to a small granary, lifting it some twenty feet in the air, landing it on the opposite side of a fence. Next came a barn, 12 by 25, which was taken up and torn completely to pieces, the most complete wreck we ever saw. Just before the tornado struck the barn, Mrs. Ellen Monahan, an infirm lady, seventy-eight years of age, went out to take care of a little boy, who was in the barn with his sister, about nine years of age. Mrs. M. was taken up in the whirlwind and instantly killed. The girl was taken up also (incredible as it may seem) to a height of thirty feet, and, wonderful to relate, escaped unhurt.

The Gulf Stream.

The Worcester *Spy* says:—

"The excessive drought in England, the unusually violent and continued rain storms on our eastern coast, the icebergs which early in the season blockaded the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of which cut the old Atlantic cable, and which have been reported by captains of whaling ships floating in immense numbers in the northern seas, have been attributed to eccentricities on the part of the Gulf Stream. This immense body of water flowing from the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico in a channel as well defined as that of a river by its banks, which, however, in the case of the Gulf Stream, are only banks of cold water, past the island of Newfoundland and spreading out over the eastern Atlantic from southern Europe to Iceland, has been understood to cause the comparatively warm and humid atmosphere of the British Isles. The unprecedented drought which has prevailed there this season may be an indication that the course of this current has changed and that it now sets more to the east. The increase of floating ice in the track of vessels bound for Europe, and for the northern seas, would seem to be a confirmation of this theory. To account for the change in the course of the current, it is remarked that tremendous earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have marked the past year, denoting violent internal convulsions of the earth, which may, in some unexplained manner, have affected the course of this oceanic current. The theory seems plausible enough, but, so far as we know, no observations have been made which establish the fact that any change in the course of the Gulf Stream has taken place. If the fact is so it will not be long without proof from the observation of shipmasters. The effect of such a change, causing as it must a natural and permanent modification of the climate of the whole of Western Europe, would be an interesting subject of speculation.

A Son of Douglas.

The Augusta (Ga.) *National Republican* of Monday last says:—

Robert, son of the great statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, delivered his maiden political speech at Raleigh, N. C., a few days since. Mr. Douglas recognizes the truth of the dying declaration of his honored sire, that there are only two parties in the country now—a party of patriots and a party of traitors; and he instinctively arrays himself with the former.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ROSE IN THE PERSIAN STORY that every time it was shorn of one of its fragrant flowers budded and bloomed anew, was but a type of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Each balmy drop of it has the sweetness of a rare nosegay, and there is the fragrance of a whole conservatory in every bottle of it. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, August 26,
At 8 o'clock P. M.,
to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
8 19 7t Secretary.

☞ GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1860.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Campaign Club of 1860 will be held at the house of John Given, No. 18 S. BROAD Street, above Chesnut, on FRIDAY EVENING, August 21, at 8 o'clock, to complete their organization. Colonel William B. Mann has been unanimously elected Chief Marshal of the Club. The old members, and all others, are invited to attend. By order of the Committee.

1t* E. E. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 431 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, September 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors, to serve until the next annual election.

ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, August 20, 1868. 8 20 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
79 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY $3.—The Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Pier 19, above VINE St., on SATURDAY Morning, August 22, at 9½ o'clock, for CAPE MAY AND RETURN on MONDAY.
Excursion tickets $3, including carriage hire.
Each way $2·25, including carriage hire. 1t

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.
Bargains for 15 Days.
FINAL REDUCTIONS.
Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have
MARKED DOWN
THE WHOLE OF OUR
SUMMER STOCK
To close the season's sales and make room
FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE BEE-HIVE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.
1 18 tuths¼p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine
The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW,
Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.
VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.
SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
81♩ GIRARD ROW.

BLANKETS
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
We will open this morning a good quality, good size WHITE TWILLED BED BLANKET for only $3·50 per pair; extra large ditto, $4·50 per pair; very FINE BLANKETS in all sizes; BLANKETS in large or small quantities; BLANKETS for storekeepers or private families at a less price than they can be bought by the case. Families in want of BLANKETS for the coming winter may save by buying of this lot $2 to $4 on a pair.
PENNELL & CO.,
8 15 stuth 3t NO. 1017 MARKET ST.

BLANKETS.
We will open this morning ONE THOUSAND PAIR OF FINE BED BLANKETS, bought at a great loss, which we will sell by the single pair or in larger quantities, less than lowest wholesale prices. A GOOD BED BLANKET for only $4·50 per pair. BLANKETS of every description from common to very finest made.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 15 stuth3t NO. 1021 MARKET ST.

GROCERIES, ETC.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu36t

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9♩

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 ¼5p

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20th's u3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 2 thm12 South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT TO DISCONtinue the duties of his School, offers for rent the desirably located Rooms, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Market streets. Fixtures, etc., for sale on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN F. HILLARY, on the premises, or to JOS. DAVISON, Morton Post Office, W. C. and P. Railroad. 8 19 6t*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESume his lessons September 14, No. 264 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

CLOTHING.

IMMEASURABLY SIMPLE!

A nice-looking young lady came into a Photographer's shop the other day, arrayed in her Sunday-ge-to-meeting clothes. She was a shy-looking young lady. She looked at the photograph man, and the photograph man looked at her. Finally she spoke:—
"I want to get my measure taken for a photograph, sir. Will you please to tell me how soon I can have the photograph after I get my measure taken, sir?"
And the man of photographs was taken with a fit of laughter at the nice young lady, and she was afraid the measure wouldn't be a good fit; and she went to her home in the country, and she hasn't any photograph yet, she is *so* simple.
We don't get measured for our photographs, but ROCKHILL & WILSON are the folks who will take your measure for CLOTHES.
Come and sit for a new suit while the warm weather still lasts, ready-made, or made to order; certain to suit you.
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO.
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The Parks, Noon and Night.

So many homicides have lately occurred here that the newspapers and Police Courts expect shortly to chronicle the old average of a murder a day. But these mainly occur in the low lager beer saloons, or are the offspring of street brawls, and almost never committed where one would look for them, within the dark purlieus of the parks which are met with at intervals throughout the city. In fact, these parks, of which I propose to say a few words, are in the main orderly places, at least upon the surface. Whatever disorderliness may reign there is manifested only at such times as the detectives are believed to be absent and the regular uniformed patrolman is *sure* to be. Whatever vagabonds or demireps resort there keep their purposes privately to themselves, or reveal them only to those whom a sort of magnetism in evil induces them to believe are willing to become partners. Day and night the sight in the parks, when the weather is fine, is instructive so far as the knowledge of that class of human nature which loafs is concerned. Day and night men, women, and youths occupy the exaggerated toad-stools which represent the last attainable point of excellence in public seats, and bask in the sun light or the gas light as though the loafing-world had resolved itself into one vast sitting-match, the sole ambition o each of whose members was to out-sit all the others.

The principal of these Parks are four in number, viz.:—City Hall, Washington, Union, and Madison. City Hall Park is triangular in form and bounded by Broadway on the West, Chambers street on the north, and Park Row and Centre street on the southeast. Its area is ten acres, and it includes within its limits the old and new City Halls, and one of the largest fountains (when it is going) in the country, the circumference of the basin being three hundred feet. The jets are lotus-shaped, the rim is of white marble, and the usual green garniture of shrubs shrouded in leaves, invite the attention of the boot-blacks, who make this locality their headquarters. Long years ago, beyond the memory, I suspect, of any who will read this, City Hall Park used to be known as the Fields or Commons. Military drills were performed there, and between the Brick Church and Broadway the first brigade of the American army heard the Declaration of Independence read, July 9, 1776. The new Post Office will occupy the southern end of it. At present a very little grass and a good deal of gravel are to be seen. Newsboys and bootblacks gather on the steps of the City Hall and around the fountain, as thick as quails, so that it becomes dangerous for a man who loves quietness to walk through those parts without shoes or boots on polished up to a degree of splendor which the shining face of a colored Moses, fresh from the Mount, would be dull beside. The bootblacks of the Park are of an eminently confiding and convivial nature. The one with whom I last had the pleasure of conversing, informed me on the first moment of our acquaintance, that he always dined at Delmonico's when he came to the city, and that his favorite repast consisted of boot-leg coffee and double-breasted doughnuts.

The boundaries of this park—Chambers street, Centre street, Park Row, and Broadway—are at present the most bewildering blocks that I know of in the city. In the first place, Broadway is being repaved, and the pavers are just in the middle of their work, between the Astor House and Centre street. The route of all the stages coming downwards is thus forced into Chambers street, Centre street, Park Row, and the tangle of small streets adjacent. The large space immediately opposite the Astor House, and at the southern angle of the park, has long been used as the rendezvous for the horse-cars from Yorkville, Harlem, and the routes along the avenues on the eastern side of the city. Hence, what with the hubbub of the pavers on the one side, and, on the other, the intermingling of the wheel-groans of the stages, and the bell-jinglings of the horse cars, and the oaths of the respective drivers and conductors of both, and the shrill cries of the newsboys (selling the *News* sometimes, at the seductive bargain of "two for a cent"), and the jabbering Billingsgate of the women who vend raspberry-juiced lemonade and penny ballads, to say nothing of the roar-crested breakers of sound that perpetually come surging up from beneath Fulton street bridge—that metropolitan maelstrom—what with all these, I say, the vicinity of City Hall Park, during the busy hours of the day, is far from being a sweet boon to a quiet man.

Each of these four parks which I have mentioned has its characteristics. Washington Park, formerly known as the Potter's Field, is one of the largest in the city, its area being nine and three-quarter acres. It is well shaded, well fountained, lies in front of the New York University, and is bounded by Waverly Place, and McDougal, Fourth, and Wooster streets. While used as a Potter's Field more than 125,000 bodies were buried there, and now that its function in that department is over, it is almost as quiet as though its few visitors had voluntarily buried themselves alive, and each toad-stool had become the synecdoche for one of those catalepsy coffins which the morbid invention of Edgar Allen Poe somewhere alludes to. The walks are being regraded and reshaded. Sometimes a boy will troll his hoop or guide his velocipede there, but not often. For some cause or other, it appears to be dangerous for a respectable man, or more particularly a respectable woman to be seated in this Park at a late hour at night, and there are imaginable circumstances which would explain even a respectable woman's performing so anomalous an act. Only a short while ago one of the policemen stationed there was reprimanded for officially interfering with an inoffensive woman who was guilty of no greater crime than that of resting at a very late hour of the night on one of the circular steps which beautify this Park. The officer's defense was that all he did was to warn the woman against the thieves and other improper characters which infested the grounds at that hour; but as nothing was known against her, and she seemed quite able to take care of herself, the police justice bullied the subordinate, and the subordinate simmered down. But this case is nothing compared to the atrocity enacted not long ago at Tompkins' Parade Ground, a small insignificant piece of ground in the eastern part of the city, between Sixth and Tenth streets, and Avenues A and B. One morning last week, a young woman, with her mangled head wrapped in her blood-soaked shawl, was brought up before the Essex Market Police Court. Her only offense appeared to be that of occupying a seat in the Tompkins Parade Ground, and her skull had been laid bare, and smashed in, until the blood gushed forth in torrents, by a police brute, whose name I have not been able to learn, but who had taken this means of expressing his opinion that the poor thing had gone thither with an improper purpose. This is a proof that some of the policemen who "protect" the parks are worse than any of the poor wretches whom they arrest. It is seldom indeed you see a victim dragged up before a police justice's bench whose strength is equal to that of the blue-flanneled beast that arrested him, or had enough greenbacks about him to match with the blue flannel.

Union Park is an extensive oval green, beautifully laid out, with a large fountain in the centre, and abounding in straight and serpentine walks. It is the best shaded park in the city. One of the most pleasing of its adjuncts is Mr. H. K. Brown's (of Brooklyn) $30,000 statue of Washington, cast in bronze, four tons in weight, twenty-eight feet high (including the pedestal on which it stands), and erected a few rods east of the park in the centre of the triangular space formed by the intersection of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street. The Park itself is bounded by Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Fourth avenue, and University place. At most hours of the night and day it is more frequented by casual visitors than any of the other parks. Around the central fountain and along some of the long circular walks, wooden benches are stretched, and upon these sleepers, usually of the lower orders, may be found at any hour after midnight. Sometimes, however, the sleeper is well-dressed and bears all the outward marks of a gentleman, and in this case he is not unfrequently reminded by the policeman that it is time to move on and be going home. Here the people who live in tenement houses come of the warm nights to find out whether the grass continues to be green, and if the air loves most to grow cool where high-branched trees and open spaces are. Few women of the town ply their profession here. Still, police returns do not fail to show that assignations of an improper kind are made both within and around the park, and that cases, the trails of which have been scented for months, have been settled by moral-nosed detectives, and the culprits packed off to Blackwell's Island, or whatever other rural reformatory their virtues may have entitled them to, with but few questions being asked, and no defense accepted.

The peculiarity of Madison Square, situated between Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue and Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets, seems to be the number of nurse-maids who delight to take their swaddling-clothed charges there from the white marble hotel and the brown stone mansions which give a distinguished flavor to the locality. Madison Square has no fountain, but it is better lit than the others and is supplied with an abundance of broad walks. The loafing element is less predominant here than at the other parks, and the professional loungers abound most along the dark lengths of the Madison Square side, which, strange to say, is worse lit than the others. Walks were first laid out in Madison Square and trees planted, as late back as 1845, and if the quantity of shade within the park during the day time were only equal to the quantity of gaslight during the night, I am sure that every stool not occupied by a nurse would be occupied by a baby, so that the casual visitor would be in imminent danger of finding himself nowhere.

I should have added, in its place, that one great feature of the Park on Fourteenth street and edging around to University Place on the one side, and Fourth avenue on the other, is the presence of a large number of drivers of "one-horse shays," whose prime principle appears to be that every male pedestrian out at and after midnight is, or ought to be drunk. After painfully trailing up from the Broadway Theatre, Niblo's, the Olympic, Kelly & Leon's, and Wallack's, they instal themselves in these the darkest parts of the surroundings of Union Park, and hail gentlemen on their way home I think I mentioned in a former letter the institution known as the "Drunkard's Cabs." Those at Union Park are the droppings off of that institution; and the wine-flushed gentleman who has been belated at Delmonico's may esteem himself fortunate if he escapes the driver's hands.

ALI BABA.

K. K. K.

Their Murders, Robberies, and Outrages in the South.

The New Orleans *Republican* of Sunday last says:—

In St. Landry parish, between the first and tenth of July, near Grand Coteau, a band of men disguised fired into a house where colored people were assembled at a party, killing one woman and two men and wounding three others. Parties fully identified by some of the colored people were arrested and examined before a justice of the peace; but they conveniently proved an "alibi" and were discharged. In Lafayette parish, about the same time, a colored man who had testified in court against a white man was called out of his house at night by a party of four white men, who were known to him, and told by them that he must go to Vermillionville and testify in the same case, because his testimony at Abbeville was good for nothing. They took another colored man along with them and went about forty yards from the house, when they shot at both the colored men. One of them was killed. The other was wounded, but escaped. The wounded man identified the parties, one of whom has been arrested and held to bail to await trial, not on the charge of murder, but on the less serious charge of "intent to kill." He being at large, of course advises the other three desperadoes to keep out of the way till the excitement is over.

In Donaldsonville on Thursday last a colored man, sitting in his own cabin, was approached by a raftsman, who pointed a revolver at him, and asked him if he was afraid of that. The colored man replied he was not, whereupon the raftsman asked him to come outside. He did so, and the raftsman again pointed the revolver at him, and again asked:—"Are you afraid of that?" He replied that he was not. The raftsman then exclaimed, "G—d d—n you, then, take that!" and shot him through the left shoulder, fortunately inflicting only a flesh wound. The raftsman was arrested and taken before Justice Dubois, of the Second Ward. When asked what he committed the deed for, he replied, "He is a d—d nigger!" The Justice remanded him to jail for appearance before the District Court, Judge Beauvais.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* of last Tuesday says:—If open and armed resistance to and violation of law constitute revolution, then there is a revolution now in progress in Jackson county; for in that county law has been spurned and justice defied by an armed mob of two or three hundred men, whose acts of violence in the past nine or ten months have been of the most flagrant and murderous character. In no other part of the West has the law ever been so insultingly defied. In December last two men, accused of crime, were taken out of the Brownston jail by a mob and hanged. Recently a portion of this same mob went to the residence of an old man near Rockford, who had fallen under their suspicion, took him from his bed, hanged him up and cut him down three different times in order to extort a confession from him, and the last time he was cut down they left him in a state of stupor from which he never recovered, but died in half an hour after his barbarous torturers left his premises.

The Jackson County Mob has a regular organization. We are told that it is composed of three "rings" or distinct clans. The inner "ring" is the one that selects the victims, and passes speedy sentence upon them, without, however, arraigning them or examining their side of the question. These are the "Star Chamber" chaps—the bloodiest villains of them all. The second "ring" is composed of the executioners—the men who seize the victims, fasten the ropes around their necks, and then draw them up and leave them supended from the limb of a tree. The third "ring" is made of "claquers," fellows of the baser sort, who do the gasing and blowing for the first and second "rings," "set up" jobs for them, and swear roundly that all they do is right. It is said that the inner "ring" of this mob is composed of the best citizens of Jackson county. If this be true, God pity the worst. The idea of a good citizen engaging in wholesale murder is perfectly preposterous. The idea of a good citizen engaging in the most flagrant violations of law—indeed, utterly setting the law at defiance—is absurd. The men engaged in this mob are murderers—nothing more, and nothing less. There is no telling where the outrages of this bloody mob may end. On Friday it prostituted the telegraph wires to its purposes, and in a long despatch to the Associated Press most scandalously libelled Hon. Jason B. Brown, of Brownston, because as an attorney he accepted a fee to defend a man accused of robbery, and used his legal knowledge in behalf of the man when on trial.

The Necessity of Troops in Tennessee.

A correspondent at Brownsville, Tenn., says:—"Formerly there were a good many white Republicans in Haywood county, but a number have gone away. The active Republicans now are the Winfields, Mr. Poston, Mr. Nunn, and a few others. Of the whites in Brownsville a large majority are bitter, well-meaning, prejudiced conservatives, who didn't want radicals to come among them. A great many of them are Ku-Klux, and their secret organization has completely cowed the white radicals and terrified the negroes. Unless there are United States troops sent here or State militia, to give some protection, not one negro in a hundred will dare to vote.

"So scared are the negroes that they did not this year dare to celebrate the first of August. Many of the disfranchised swear that they (the disfranchised) will vote at the Presidential election if anybody else does, or will die. The black and white radicals of Haywood county are very apprehensive of another civil war. Time will show whether they have cause. That any considerable body of the Southern people want another war with the Federal Goverement is not the fact, but there is a large number who are determined to drive out or scare away white radicals, and crush the negro back toward slavery. They think this would be for his good and their own. They will certainly try to carry out their purposes, and there is very great danger that anarchy and bloody civil war may result. They are in all parts of Tennessee trying to scare away white radicals and terrorizing negroes."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

STRANGERS TAKEN IN and furnished with Coats, Pants, and Vests, made in a style not to be equalled by any house in the city. Terms reasonable.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

FROM Mr A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of the London "Punch," "Fun," and "Reynolds' Miscellany."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, send us the September number of "Harper's Magazine," full of interesting matter, as usual.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick naxs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

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GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

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Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

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On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.

The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

MARRIED.

ALLISON—McCLENNEN.—August 18, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. ALBERT C. ALLISON to Miss WILLIE A. S. daughter of the late Samuel B. McClennen, both of Manayunk.

PIERRE—NEWTON.—August 8, by Rev. G. E. Gramm, Mr. JOHN PIERRE to Mrs. EMMA L. NEWTON, daughter of Mr. T. Lamb, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ARMINGTON.—On the 18th instant, SARAH MATILDA ARMINGTON, widow of the late Thomas Armington, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 828 N. Twelfth street, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DYRE.—August 18, MARTHA DYRE, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Walton, Haddonfield, N. J., at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 22d instant. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford, Pa.

GEORGE.—On the morning of the 18th instant, DAVID GEORGE, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and these of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jesse George, on Sixth day afternoon, the 21st instant, without further notice. To meet at the house at 2 o'clock.

MACNICHOL.—On the 17th instant, at Camden, N. J., Mr. JAMES MACNICHOL, aged 27 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends, Franklin Steam Fire Company, No. 12; Workmen of Starr's Foundry; and the Letter Carriers of Station K, Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. William H. Jones, No. 304 Federal street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Cross at Upper Ferry, Market street, and proceed to Methodist Union Ground, Philadelphia.

MERCHANT.—On the 19th instant, ROBERT MERCHANT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1717 Francis street, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WALLACE.—On the 19th instant, JOHN WALLACE, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, Fredonia Council, No. 52, O. of U. A. M.; Star of Hope Division, S. of T.; Minnehaha Temple, No. 11, of H. and T., and Minnehaha Social, No. 3; and Regan Lodge, No. 28, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1220 South street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Asbury Church Ground.

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Of Philadelphia.

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 30t TREASURER.

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The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut. David L. Ketler, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G. Artzt, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Maddock, grocers, No. 115 South Third Street. McEntire, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neiler, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kollock, Druggist, No. 11 Ridge avenue.

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SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's.

We make the following selections from the leading articles of the September number of "Lippincott's Magazine." Miss Kate Field, in her article entitled "A Pre-Raphaelite at Saratoga," thus describes the famous races:—

"Here's a carriage for the races!" "Now's your chance, gentlemen!" "Carriage, sir?" "Carriage, ma'am?" "Just step in and I'll drive you right off!" Such are the cries that "make the welkin ring" every morning during Race Week. To the course we will go if it exhausts our entire patrimony; so, giving heed to the urgent invitation of the least rascally-looking hackman visible, we hold parley:—

"What is the distance?"

"One mile and a half."

"What do you charge to take us to the races and back?"

"Ten dollars."

We recoil. I am even rash enough to exclaim in tragic accents:—

"Never! We will take the omnibus."

A gleam of triumph illumines the hackman's brow as he hears this resolution, and eyeing us as if we were bent upon self-destruction, pursues us with the remark:—

"Well, I guess you'll get enough of them omnibuses in about five minutes."

Alas! the hackman is a prophet in his own country. We glance at the contents of "them omnibuses," and feel that our hopes were founded upon sand. We waver, whereupon the prophet hackman speaks:—

"Lively birds inside! I'd rather not own a gold watch in such company, and I shouldn't much care to have a pocket-book aboard."

The spectacle is, to say the least, discouraging. However, not to be browbeaten by a Saratoga hackman, I advance a new proposition—

"Let us walk."

The hackman retires to his box in disgust, and we proceed to wade through a river of sand. An August sun beats down upon our august heads; clouds of dust arise from departing carriage-wheels, and the sacred soil of Saratoga takes entire possession of our persons. Under such circumstances, dragging one's slow length along is not conducive to happiness; and, after walking in the wake of a barouche, I stop and utter these words of wisdom:—"Economy may mean wealth, but it does not mean pleasure. I go no further on foot. The end justifies the means. If we exceed our income, we can but follow the example of wealthy Americans and enrich ourselves by taking the benefit of the Bankrupt act. The race is to the swift. Let us drive."

There is no greater relief to the mind than when, after attempting to be highly virtuous and finding the struggle beyond human endurance, it boldly faces the other extreme, succumbs to fate and eats of the forbidden fruit, totally regardless of consequences. Having concluded to ruin myself in carriages, I contemplate the situation with indescribable pleasure.

Descried by our clairvoyant Jehu, we are again invited to partake of the luxury of the season, and accept with agility. Once dashing over the road, we become suffused with content, and realize that in Saratoga man is saved, not by faith or works, but by horseflesh.

I never went to Donnybrook Fair, but I fancy that attending the Saratoga Races must be cousin-german to it. Barouches and buggies, hacks and phætons, carry-alls and carry-ones, express wagons and carts, stages and omnibuses, fly over the road in wild confusion, whips flourishing, drivers "flinging language" at one another; while pedestrians of every condition in life, from merchant prince—who'd rather die of a sun-stroke than pay ten dollars for a carriage, "because, you see, it's the principle of the thing," to merchant tailor; from gentleman gambler to the lowest order of pickpocket—fill the road. There is no such democratic institution as the turf. It levels all distinctions; nobody is any better than anybody else; and if you insist upon occupying a private box and making companions of elegant extracts, you will lock yourself up in your own room and put the key in your pocket.

Entering the Grand Stand, which accommodates four thousand five hundred persons, we take our seats immediately behind the reporters' gallery, they, poor fellows, being obliged to make even better time than the horses, that all who run may read. Before us lies the track, than which there cannot be a finer in the country. Almost a perfect circle, nothing interferes with an unobstructed view. Blue mountains in the distance and one solitary tree on the field are the only natural objects visible. The stand is crowded with spectators; and though New York reporters liken it to a parterre of brilliant flowers—"beauty and fashion bursting upon the sight at every point"—these amiable chroniclers are indebted to their imaginations for their facts. A little fashion and less beauty lend their countenance to the sport; but, as a whole, the stand is not composed of rare exotics. Nothing can be more orderly than the conduct, considering the nature of the assembly; still, the majority are slightly regardless of immaculate linen and Lindley Murray, and the women have more money than refinement. All are betting; and as loud talking seems to be "according to Hoyle," fair young girls do not hesitate to be heard as well as seen.

"I go by Admiration," says one. "Fleetwing always was a favorite of mine, so I'll bet you a dozen pairs of gloves on him." The cavalier takes the bet, and wins it. "I'll take the field against Blackbird," says another maiden. Where there are half a dozen entries, the field is a very good horse to bet on, but on this occasion the young lady makes a great blunder and loses.

"Oh, well, them race-men get bitten just as often as anybody," exclaims a near neighbor. "Do you see the ——— reporter? Well, last night he went in strong on Sleety, and, sure enough, he's got sold." "Mother, Ive just dropped a ten, but I'll bet you five on Muggins against the field." The mother takes the bet, and young Hopeful, aged twelve, wins it. *O tempora! O mores!*

On the track all is confusion. Dr. Underwood is selling pools in his liveliest manner, and buyers flock around him, totally regardless of the sun that is potent enough to melt a heart of stone. But, for some inscrutable reason, nobody ever gets sun-struck at a race: perhaps because all are so accustomed to *heats*. A busy group of gentlemen are discussing the chances of the day, and Congressman Morrissey—a tall, broad shouldered man, with black hair and "bearded like a pard"—is the observed of all observers. "Say what you please," argues a voice, "Morrissey is a good fellow, and vastly more gentlemanly than many who sneer at him. He knows enough to keep quiet in Congress, and it's a great pity other Representatives do not follow his example. When he votes, he votes about right." After this tribute, we return with renewed interest to the subject of conversation, until the "Benicia Boy" is pointed out, when we become absorbed in contemplating the happy man who broke Morrissey's nose. Heenan bears the honor meekly, an arrests for faro-playing on the Sabbath seem agree with his constitution. He is a good-looking man, of fine physique, with an olive complexion and dark moustache. The owner of Muggins—

What's in a name! That which we call Muggins
By any other name would win the race—

sits on the fence, and victory sits on him. Farther off—but why go on? Patrons of the turf are many, "thoroughbreds" are few, and after the *genus equus* has shown its metal, the *genus homo* makes little headway in the estimation of observers.

Once, Saratoga was a whited sepulchre: now, it is a sepulchre without any whitewash whatever. Once, the fashion of New York, Philadelphia, and the South met here and gave tone to the life: now, the *creme de la creme* is a bad quality of skimmed milk, and Saratoga is a huge caldron, bubbling over with vice and frivolity. The American passion for living in caravanseries is gradually cooling, and there is little doubt but in the course of time we may emulate the English in a love of country pure and undefiled.

The old fishing town of Nantucket is thus described by William B. Drake:—

Nantucket now has a "body-o'-death" appearance such as few New England towns possess. The houses stand around in faded gentility style—the inhabitants have a dreamy look, as though they live in the memories of the past. To him who has travelled in the Old World a visit to Nantucket forcibly recalls reminiscences of continental towns. There is that same mossy quiet, the same irregularity of highways and byways, the same quaint forms of architecture—gambrel-roofed houses, monstrous chimneys, and walks upon the housetops; many of the people, too, bear in their faces marks of German phlegm rather than Yankee 'cuteness. The resemblance between certain French villages and this Massachusetts town is historically explained. About the beginning of the present century a number of Nantucket merchants and mariners settled in France, under the auspices of the French Government, to carry on the whale-fishery and its branches. They carried America to France, and brought back France to America. Upon their return they were as complete "Mounseers" as you would see in a century, and Nantucket found the benefit thereof.

Mr. G. F. Emery thus depicts Stratford-upon-Avon, in an article entitled "An American in Warwickshire:"—

Eight miles the other side of Warwick is another town, the most famous of any in the shire—a place which has been the Mecca of thousands—Stratford-upon-Avon. The same quiet loveliness marks the way as was enjoyed before, the sleepy Avon now and again crossing the road. How odd it seems to think of a railroad in so old a town! Yet, just as we near the clustering houses, the shriek of the locomotive is heard upon the air, as it hurries thundering along upon its iron path, breaking harshly in upon the calm silence. Brick, unmitigated red brick, is the material of which most English towns are built, and the principal street is lined with this painful color. Chance leads us to the "Shakespeare Inn," which, though seldom visited by tourists, we are fortunate in selecting, as it is one of the most unique specimens that fall to our notice. The quaintest, coziest low-studded rooms it has, so fresh and clean, in each of which is a portrait of the immortal bard, while over the outside of each door is a board inscribed with the title of one of his plays, sometimes seeming to have a double significance. Over the coffee-room is the "Tempest," referring probably to the traditional storm in a teapot; over the parlor, "Love's Labor Lost," a sly allusion, no doubt, to the many flirtations there perpetrated; our bed-room is labeled "Taming of the Shrew"—it is a double room; while a plethoric neighbor, of stertorous habits, enjoys a "Midsummer Night's Dream." Everything is redolent of the poet; even the knives and forks bear his name, and, be it spoken reverently, his mug shines upon the china. A young lad, a cripple with one leg hanging uselessly at his side, offers his services as guide. All Americans employ him, he says, and he boasts of having piloted Artemus Ward around the place. "He asked me," says he, "if Shakespeare had all the wit there was in the country, and I told him he left a little for me." But, to pedestrians, guides are enormities, and declining his proffered services, we proceed to the school where the poet imbibed "little Latin and less Greek"—a small uninteresting building, which consumes very little admiration. A narrow by-path across the fields, where daisies and buttercups are nodding their sunny heads, leads to Ann Hathaway's cottage, whither the lover often walked as the dim twilight stole upon the earth or as the bright moon shone over the face of nature, shedding light upon the mysteries of her pages. God loves the country, and there His works most shadow forth the greatness of His glory. Tall trees wave gracefully at the corners of the hedges, and just beyond the creaking turnstile tumbles a crystal brook, here and there forming an ambitious pool, that eddies round and round, trying for the embrace of the overhanging turf, or in stillness makes gem-mirrors for the angels. Twelve bare-headed children—one in arms—with alluvial deposits upon their chubby faces, contend for the honor of being gate-opener. As an example to the English of strict neutrality, each and all are allowed their turn, save the baby (not a first-class power), and they troop away noisily to their homes, happy in the possession of a few bits of "Britannia." The place where Shakespeare must have passed many of his happiest hours is an humble cot, with dwarfed windows and a thatched roof, around which lies a snug garden. Over it runs sparsely trained ivy, that clasps the stones together with an affectionate grasp. The occupants courteously invite us in, but a glance betrays the unneatness of the interior, and we decline and return to the town. On Henley street, one of the principal thoroughfares, is the residence of the poet, on the outside appearing new, but internally giving evidences of age. A few pieces of furniture stand in the bare rooms, the walls fairly black with the autographs of visitors, and the window-panes scratched similarly; and on the latter the signature of Scott is to be seen. The woman in charge watches with a jealous eye lest we purloin a splinter as she conducts us from the kitchen to the spare room, and as she lets a visitor out from the low portal seems to give a sigh of relief. The village church, with a slight, tapering spire that points its finger towards heaven, lies near the Avon, with whispering trees overhanging it, in the bosom of a quiet "God's Acre."

The following is also found in the "Gossip:"—

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie favors us with the following communication in reference to a subject mentioned in our "Gossip" last month:—

"It is quite true that Lord Byron, in April, 1819, did write a letter from Italy to the editor of Galignani's *Messenger*, denying the authorship of 'The Vampire' (a story written by Dr. Polidori, I believe), and declaring that he had never resided in the island of Mitylene; quite true, for I have seen the original letter in possession of Messrs. Galignani, of Paris, who published it in their *Messenger*, and placed a *fac-simile* of it, lithographed, in their large 8vo. one volume edition of Byron's works. There was a biography of Byron in that volume, written by Mr. J. W. Leake, who, forty or fifty years ago, was editorially connected with *Galignani's Messenger*. In 1846 among a variety of autographs which I purchased from this Mr. Leake—who then was aged and poor—was the identical half sheet of paper (it was the pre-envelope period) which enclosed the letter. It is addressed, undoubtedly by Lord Byron himself, to the editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, Paris, and is authenticated by postmarks and postage figures. I still possess it.

"Of the fac-simile given in Galignani's large volume of Byron, numerous copies have been made. During the last twelve months five copies of the letter have been placed before me for my opinion, as 'an expert,' as to their respective genuineness. Two were roughly executed, but one was so well done that it would have deceived almost any one. Byron forgeries are more common than any other. In 1852 I detected some of them in the then *Bibliotheque National*, Paris, side by side with palpable imitations of Shelley, and, strange to say, of poor Count d'Orsay, who had died not long before, and was a Parisian 'to the manor born.'

"As I am almost certain that Messrs. Galignani never parted with Lord Byron's original letter, I am inclined to suspect that the old shopkeeper mentioned in last month's 'Gossip' must have copied the copy which Galignani published in fac-simile."

In the agreeable "Monthly Gossip" we find the following:—

There are many anecdotes which illustrate the intelligence of animals. The following is an instance of what we are accustomed to call humanity. Signor Blitz, the magician of Philadelphia, is remarkable for his success in training canary birds, these animals, as is well known, being more intelligent and possessing a larger brain in proportion to the size of their bodies than almost any others. Now it happened that one of Blitz's best performers went blind. The other birds, instead of neglecting or persecuting it, as frequently happens among wild animals, treated it with the greatest kindness. When the food was placed in the cage, the others would stand back until the blind one had eaten his fill; and then they would chirp from the perch, so that he might be guided by the ear in finding it again. This he would always do after a few trials.

The Galaxy

for September is better and more entertaining than usual. Mr. Charles Lanman furnishes an interesting article on angling, in which occurs the following reminiscence of Daniel Webster:—

We come now to Daniel Webster, our foremost statesman, and, so far as his tastes were concerned, our greatest angler. He began his career as a fisherman when only five years old with a pin-hook, in a New Hampshire brook, and he was on his way to a trout-pond near Plymouth when he met with the sad accident which undoubtedly hastened his death. When in the prime of life he was an expert trout fisherman, but as time rolled on he became partial to the fishes and scenery of the sea, and never was he so happy as when fishing for cod or pollock in his yacht off the coast of Marshfield. He had a passion for every kind of fish, of fishing, and of fishermen; delighted in giving dinners to his angling friends; and he once said to his friend, William W. Leaton, that two of the most agreeable days of his life were those when he received from the writer a box of salmon from the coast of Labrador, and, on another occasion, a present of trout from the Upper Potomac, the secret of his enjoyment having been the fact that, on both occasions he was tied to the Department of State by his official duties, and the fish reminded him of their wild and lovely haunts, and helped him to gratify his friends. To his mind, a pure running stream and a deep, tranquil lake were among the most poetical objects in nature, and when in the presence of either he seemed to forget the great world of trouble and care, and to be especially thankful for the gift of life. Three bright particular mornings, which the present writer was permitted to spend in his society, can never be forgotten; the first was occupied in taking a drive along the lovely Merrimack, when he explained the why and wherefore of the apparently wayward movements of the salmon into Lake Winnipiseogee in the olden times; the second was devoted to a long and quiet sail in his yacht Fleetwing, off the coast of Marshfield, with Captain Seth Peterson in command, when he went fully into the history of the sea-serpent fantasy; and the last of those famous mornings was when he captured a mammoth bass at the Little Falls of the Potomac, and uttered a triumphant shout, long, loud, and clear, which, had the breeze been favorable, might almost have awakened the sleeping Congressmen in the city of Washington. But alas! long before the ensuing summer he was at rest, and forever on the pleasant hill which overlooks the home of his old age, and the wide blue sea."

Mr. James Franklin Fitts gives some of his army experiences under the head of "Facetiæ of the War:"—

Orders from headquarters were often made the subjects of mirth to the command; and none were more properly so than one which was promulgated to the troops of Western Louisiana on the national thanksgiving day of 1863, "by command of Major-General Franklin." The blunder of a staff officer connected two very diverse subjects in the same order, and the regiments at dress parade were astonished and amused with the following:—

"HEADQUARTERS, ETC., NEW IBERIA, LA.

"General Orders No. —:—I. To-morrow having been designated by the President as a day for national thanksgiving and prayer, it will be observed accordingly by divine service in each regiment and battery.

"II. A ration of whisky will be issued to each enlisted man of the command."

We had in Sheridan's army a colonel who had graduated at West Point—a very good officer, barring his inclination to make a great display of himself and his knowledge upon all occasions. I stood near the General, on the top of a hill overlooking the enemy's position, one afternoon, when Colonel D., then in command of a brigade, was sent for to report to Sheridan in person. He came, and the following colloquy ensued, to the amusement of three or four staffs who stood by:

"Colonel," said the little man, motioning with his hand to a patch of thick wood a mile in front, and well to the right, "do you see those woods? Take your brigade and move over there. If there is anything there, find out what."

Here was a glorious chance for D. to air his acquirements, and he was filled with the idea of showing the General that he knew tactics as well as the best. With an elaborate salute with his sword, he asked:—

"General, shall I first form brigade line of regimental columns by division, doubled on the centre? Or would it be better to move by parallel regimental columns by company, right in front, or ——."

"To the devil with your nonsense!" broke in Sheridan, squelching poor D. with the snap of his eye. "Take your brigade over there, in line, and save your tactics for the next drill."

It was said that the colonel was never half so much of a martinet after that short interview with Sheridan.

Dr. John C. Peters gives an interesting account of the origin of the cholera:—

English physicians have long since decided that this great fair of Bigginuggar is another prolific cause of cholera. We have already pointed out many of the causes of the disease at these festivals, but we have still to mention that much of the food used by the devotees is prepared and sold by the priests in the temples. Dr. Nardoo says it is always greasy, often acrid, and sometimes almost putrid. The pilgrims eat it with eagerness, taking no notice of its condition, taste, or quality, as they are deeply impressed that any scrutiny is blasphemous. They drink very sour tyre, and feel themselves refreshed and very much satisfied for the first twenty-four hours. But on the second or third day all the causes of diarrhœa and cholera, viz., bad food, acid drinks, wet clothes, exposure to the night air, exhaustion, dissipation, absence of surface, cleanliness and drainage begin their operation, and soon attain great intensity. The citadel of Bellary is only a few miles away from Bigginuggar, and, in consequence, since 1818 up to the present time, cholera has never for a single year been absent from Bellary. It is situated on a granite rock five hundred feet high. On its bare surface only a scanty vegetation grows, and the soil at its base is equally sterile and dried up beneath the fiery rays of the Indian sun. There are no marshes, rivers, or dense and exuberant vegetation, which may afford cholera a congenial soil; but the burial place of each successive English regiment bears sad testimony to its permanent and unrelaxed activity. The disease prevails severely in the barracks on the rock, in the native town and bazaars immediately adjoining it, and breaks out every year just after the festival at Bigginuggar.

We have seen that cholera is brought into the city of Bombay every year, from ninety-four shrines in the Presidency; and from Bombay the disease is frequently distributed up the Persian Gulf to Persia, Syria, and Asia Minor. Also up the Red Sea to Mecca and Medina, and from thence to Suez, Cairo, Alexandria, and to all the countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe, bordering on the Mediterranean sea.

The river Ganges is lined with sacred places, from its mouth in the Bay of Bengal up to its origin in the Himalaya Mountains. Sougar Island, Gaya, Patna, Benares, and Allahabad, all have vast pilgrimages made to them every year, to and from which cholera is often carried. But the most sacred spot of all on the Ganges is Hurdwar, where the river first emerges from the mountains and descends into the plains which it is to fertilize and bless. We condense the following account from Robertson, Jaquemont, Bruce, Perceval, Fergusson, and others. The Ganges is a holy river to the Hindoo, being supposed by him to come down directly from heaven. In the poetical language of the Rama-yana, "its bright waters fall flashing from Paradise upon the peaks of the mountains, while genii and many of the heavenly host, clothed in their gleaming garments stand gazing upon it. The cloudless air about it shines with the light of one hundred suns; the skies are corruscated with vivid colors; the earth gleams on every side with its white foam; Vishnu's stairs are beside it, by which the souls of the elect can alone ascend to heaven. Its waters are not only pure, but also wash away all sin, spot or stain."

Mr. N. S. Dodge tells an interesting story about a collision at sea. He was a passenger, several years since, on the Cunard steamer Arabia, returning to this country. The steamer was near Cape Race and the fog was thick:—

It was half-past eleven as I was about quitting the deck to turn in. The cabin passengers had been long abed, and stateroom lights were all out. Save the sailors on the watch, the men at the wheel, and a senior and junior officer on duty, there was no one astir. Passing the compass on my way to the companion ladder, I observed that the ship's direction was nearly west-southwest.

"So you have changed her course since eight bells, I see, Mr. Jones?"

"Only half a point sir, and hardly that."

"And why a half point, pray? Or why change her course at all?"

"To give the Cape a wide berth, sir. You see this dead reckoning, in the long run, isn't very reliable, especially with such currents as we have hereabouts."

"Where away does Cape Race lie, Mr. Jones?"

"Just above the bows in the direction of the red light swinging from the halyard yonder."

My hand was on the guide of the ladder (which alone saved me a minute afterwards from being hurled overboard) as I turned to go down, saying:—

"Good night, sir. No more news of the ice, eh?"

The words were scarcely uttered, when a call that sounded like the peal of doom came from the lookout forward:—

"Sail on the weather now, sir!"

"Where away?" instantly shouted the officer in command.

But no sooner were the words uttered (and before an answer could be returned) they were followed by orders so sharp and imperative as to be heard through the ship.

"Hard a-port! Hard a-port! Jam her down, sir, jam her down!"

In an instant the ship, answering her helm, began to swing from her bearings, when, directly in the line of our bowsprit, emerging from the mist, appeared the black lines of an ocean steamer, under full headway, and of such monstrous size, that it seemed inevitable she must send us to the bottom. It was the Europa, bound from Boston to Liverpool, which here, in mid-ocean, under full steam, had met her consort, on this one parallel of latitude of all others, as if to falsify the prediction forever, that the Cunard line was bound to be lucky. Bows on, head to head, the two ships rushed together. The shock was fearful. Our rate of speed was nearly thirteen knots. Hers was as great, so that at a momentum of more than five and twenty knots an hour, two steamers, each of nearly three thousand tons burthen, were hurled into collision. Following the crash, that crumbled oak timbers ten inches square as if they had been chalk, was the stagger of the ship, like an ox stunned by the blow of an axe, the lift of the huge leviathan almost bodily out of the water, and the dash of billows as she fell back into the trough of the sea and careened heavily on her side.

Of course there was not a soul on board who was not aroused to apparent instant death. Passengers, sailors, engineers, firemen, waiters, and officers, were for the first moment mixed together in almost hopeless confusion, and as one after another of various classes appeared on deck, a continued series of cross purposes ruled the hour. Order, however, is not only Heaven's first law, but the first law of human beings in time of danger. In less time than it takes to narrate it, the captain was on the wheelhouse giving orders through his speaking trumpet to the crew, and conversing with the captain of the Europa across the space the steamers had drifted apart; everything resolved itself into rule at once. There could not be discipline more perfect. Every man was at his post. Not a word was spoken beyond the orders given and repeated, and the "aye, aye, sir," in response. Slowly, steadily, and calmly sails were furled, rigging made taut, fires extinguished, boats lowered and manned, lead thrown, blue lights burned, and examination made by the carpenter and his men of the damage sustained and the danger awaiting us.

Meanwhile the passengers, male and female, steerage and cabin, whose slumbers had been rudely enough disturbed by a concussion that had thrown the sleepers from their berths at the risk of limb if not of life, were crowding, half-clad, upon deck. The frantic cries of our *prima donna* and her Italian maids, imploring the aid of the Virgin, pierced through the ship. Anxious questions were asked of each other as the group thickened about the stack-pipes, which none could answer. No one was bold enough to make an inquiry of an officer; and every sailor was heedless of all save the authority which kept him up to the duties of the moment. Just over our bows, at a distance of two hundred feet, more or less, the huge bulk of the Europa kept appearing and disappearing in and out of the fog, her paddle-wheels moving back and forth to free her pumps—for she was leaking badly—her boats unshipped from their davits in readiness to lower to the water, and bluelights flashing up and dying away from her amidships. Outside of the frightened, semi-nude crowd on our own deck, were the measured march of the sailors manning ropes and hawser, the shouts of the under officers to men in the rigging, and the quick cheery reply, the hoarse conversation carried on between the two commanders from the paddle-wheel boxes, the noisy rush of steam blowing off through the pipes, and the unlashing and swinging of the boats over the side, the pulleys and tackle made sure to run free from knots and kinks.

For more than an hour and three-quarters we stood upon the deck without being able to learn one word of the real nature of our danger. To those of us who knew anything of seamanship, there were orders continually given by the captain which indicated that the good ship must be in a sinking condition, and yet we hoped they were provisions, as they proved to be, rather against a contingency than a certainty.

Just as impatient remarks about the unnecessary delay in giving us information as to the state of the ship began to be overheard, the captain descended from the wheelhouse and came towards us. All eyes were bent upon him. He was a man of cold temperament and few words; but what he said was usually to the purpose. It was unmistakably so now.

"Passengers, the Arabia has collided with the Europa. This ship is not injured. The Europa leaks, and will put into St. John's. We shall follow her. You can go to bed."

"Can our lamps be lighted?" asked a passenger—for, by a ship's rule, the lights once out may not be relighted.

"Yes! Steward, light up for fifteen minutes."

"Can we have the saloon for a prayer-meeting?" asked an active Connecticut parson, who, having been busy distributing tracts with very hopeless results during the voyage, looked upon the opportunity now presented as Providential.

"Prayer-meeting!" exclaimed the captain, using an interjection that showed he, at least, needed to be prayed for; "prayer-meeting! why, bless your soul, it's past two in the morning. Better go to bed, and hold your prayer-meeting by daylight."

The Europa put into St. John's. The Arabia did not; but made her way in a disabled condition for New York, it having been ascertained, after the steam was got up, that her machinery was damaged by the concussion, and it would need the help of the Novelty Works to fit her again for sea.

This is not the place to discuss nautical rules. Nothing can be more abstruse. No two navigators ever agree upon their application. They are not unlike metaphysics, as defined by the Scotch dominie:—"He that's listening does na' ken what he that's talking means, and he that's talking does na' ken what he means himself."

"You should have put your helm a-starboard, and not a-port, Mr. Jones, and then this cursed misadventure would never have happened," said the captain of the Europa, when our boat boarded her.

"If I had," replied the officer, "your bows would have struck the Arabia amidships, and every soul of us gone to the bottom."

The Cunard Company was too wise to have the question argued in the courts. By the admiralty rules each ship should have put her helm hard a-starboard. By the higher rule of self-preservation, the order "Hard a-port" on the Arabia could not have been wrong, since the ship and those on board were saved. The Cunard Company pocketed the loss and promoted the officer.

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"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance.
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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

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A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

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UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

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PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

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Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
3 2 mwf No 11 North SIXTH Street.

Thirty Years' History of Insurance in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:—

"The recent fire in a valuable business block in Summer street and the publication of the list of insurers who had issued policies upon the property lost and endangered, by which it appears that but a small proportion of the insurers had availed themselves of the accommodations of Boston offices, suggests a comparison between the state of insurance business in our city now and thirty years ago, when there was far less Boston property at risk of either fire or marine than there is in 1868.

"In 1837 there were twenty-nine stock insurance companies in Boston, with an aggregate capital of $7,450,000. Some of these took fire and marine risks indifferently; others were devoted exclusively to one branch or the other. As a reminiscence of the time, and to show how many have weathered the storms of losses by sea and land since that time, a list of them is subjoined. They were the American, Atlantic, Atlas, Boston, Boylston, Fire and Marine, Columbian, Firemen's, Fishing, Franklin, Hope, Manufacturers', Massachusetts Fire and Marine, Mercantile Marine, Merchants', National, Neptune, New England Marine, Ocean, Protection, Suffolk, Tremont, United States, Warren and Washington, also the Boston Marine, Commonwealth, Globe Fire and Marine, India Fire and Marine and Pacific.

"The year 1837 is pointed out, even at this time, as the great year of commercial and manufacturing disaster which not only extended over our whole country, but was severely felt through failures and suspensions in other continents. In that year the five institutions which are last in the above list, disappeared from State street, with more or less loss to all concerned in them, went into liquidation, and have not been heard from since. Their united stocks amounted to $1,100,000. Years of business depression are said to tell heavily against the prosperity of insurance offices. A shrewd but indignant underwriter once declared that he could take the books of any well regulated insurance company, and by their various losses mark out what were favorable and what were unfavorable seasons for trade, commerce, and manufactures. The casual observer may not be able to see the analogy between dullness in trade and destruction by fire, but the fact lies among the traditions of insurance officers, where it is believed that there is more danger to property when it is unremunerative; and that losing manufactories, whether of dear cloth or cheap bread, are exceedingly combustible when their owners are getting out of pocket by them.

"In 1837 there were also nineteen Massachusetts insurance offices out of Boston, the whole capital of which was $1,965,000. Of these, five were in Salem, which held the largest insurance capital next to Boston; three were in New Bedford; two each in Lynn, Marblehead, and Nantucket; and Gloucester, Springfield, Fairhaven, Plymouth, and Provincetown, one each. The list compares singularly with that of the offices now established in various portions of the State and their numerous agencies. The greatest change of all—a change as melancholy as it is memorable—is that of the island and town of Nantucket, which then supported her two offices, and had also large risks in Boston, New Bedford, Salem, New York, etc. Then she was noted throughout the world for her whaling enterprise; a hundred sail of vessels would sometimes lie at her wharves, and her immense warehouses were filled with oily products, drawn from the depths of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. Her people were rich and her business enormous, considering her isolated position. Now Nantucket harbor has been destroyed for all but light draft commerce by the action of the sea; her wharves are rotting to the water's edge; her great warehouses are empty or have been dismantled and carried away. Grass grows rank in her once busy streets, and her resident population has been reduced one-half or more, the greater proportion of those left being women, of the proportion of which to the sterner sex we have the most extravagant accounts. Desolation is written on the once renowned island of the ocean. But this is a digression.

"In 1840 there were twenty-two stock insurance offices in Boston—capital $5,110,000, and there were nineteen companies out of the city—capital $1,765,000.

"In 1850 the Boston offices numbered eighteen—capital $4,956,875, and there were but twelve companies in other cities and towns of the State, with a capital of $1,150,000.

"In 1860 there were twenty stock insurance companies in Boston—capital $5,100,000, and sixteen companies out of the city—capital $1,403,000.

"In 1868 the Boston stock companies are the American, Boston, Boylston, Firemen's, Franklin, Hide and Leather, Independent, Mercantile Marine, National, Neptune and Washington, each of $300,000 capital; the City Fire, Eliot, Hope, Tremont, North American, Prescott and Shoe and Leather, of $200,000 each; the Manufacturers', of $400,000; and the Merchants', of $500,000; being twenty in all. The aggregate stock capital of Boston is $5,600,000, or nearly $2,000,000 less than in 1837. The loss is, however, made up by the immense number of agencies of companies chartered in other States and countries, and of mutual insurance companies. Thus the State insurance report for 1868 gives a list of eighty-one foreign fire and marine offices doing business in Massachusetts, mostly in Boston. There are also sixty-three mutual offices in this State; of which fifty-one are fire, eight are marine and four are fire and marine.

"Some of these foreign agencies do an immense business in State street. One of them, of New York, with its immense capital and profits, is a most formidable rival to the city stock insurance companies. By the terms of their charters the Massachusetts insurance companies can only take 10 per cent. of their capital on any one risk, which restricts the larger portion of the offices to a risk of $30,000, while their New York rivals, unrestrained by law, can issue a policy ten times as large, or equal to their whole single capital, and even more if the directors see fit to do so. It is partly owing to this sort of competition that, while the property and commerce of Boston have increased so enormously since 1837, the stock insurance capital of the city and State have actually decreased.

—Over three hundred thousand Bostonians patronized the public baths in July.

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SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Through Line to California via Panama Railroad. NEW ARRANGEMENT. Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street. THROUGH IN 24 HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30§
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO,

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON..........Lemarie
PEREIRE..........Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont
ST. LAURENT..........Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [1 26†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,
S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,
Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
227† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 6·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..........8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..........10·00 A. M.
Fast Line..........12·00 M.
Erie Express..........12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and 10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..........4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..........5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..........8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail..........11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..........11·15 P. M.
Accommodation..........11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..........1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..........7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..........8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail..........7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..........9·10 A. M.
Fast Line..........9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train..........12·30 P. M.
Erie Express..........5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Day Express..........5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2§ General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..........$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..........3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..........3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..........3·00

At 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15§ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·55 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion..........6·15 A. M.
Mail..........7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached..........9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..........2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..........4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic.

Special Excursion..........5·18 P. M.
Mail..........4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car..........11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..........7·10 A. M.
Accommodation..........5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..........5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco..........6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves
Vine street..........10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield..........1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street..........7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic..........4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 628 CHESNUT Street.
7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia..........11·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........8·20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie..........8·50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia..........12·00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport..........8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie..........10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia..........8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven..........7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie..........11·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........10·05 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..........7·10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie..........7·40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..........5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [8 15 5t

FIRST LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, FOR FALL OF 1868.
On Monday Morning,
August 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods. [8 20 2t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [8 19 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 323 S. Eleventh street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 21st, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior walnut furniture, handsome carpets, hair mattresses, China, glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. 8 18 3t

Sale at No. 1427 N. Thirteenth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, LACE CURTAINS, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday, August 24,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, the entire household furniture.
House for rent. [8 20 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a superior assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, French plate mantel and pier glasses, etc.

PIANOS.—Also, one rosewood Piano-forte, 7 octaves, by Peck, of New York.

Also, one mahogany Piano-forte, by Hallett & Davis. 8 19 2t

PARLOR ORGANS.

Also, two superior parlor organs, by George Wirth & Co., entirely new. 1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8§

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
August 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's City-made Goods. [8 20 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 1115 Swain street.
HANDSOME OILED WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND VENETIAN CARPETS, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
25th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1511 Swain street (north of Coates street, above Fifteenth street), by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including very handsome oiled walnut and hair Cloth Parlor Furniture, superior oak dining-room Furniture, three suits handsome oiled walnut chamber Furniture, fine hair Mattresses, spring Beds, fine China and Glassware, walnut Centre Tables, Venetian Blinds, handsome English Brussels, ingrain and Venetian Carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

The furniture was made to order, and is equal new in every respect. [8 20 3t

May be examined early on the morning of sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday,
August 26, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a full assortment of seasonable goods worthy the attention of buyers. 8 20 4t

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·30 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20..........TWO PER CENT.
FROM $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards, FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Another Arrest—A Monster—Cruelty to Animals—A Dishonest Employe—A Breach of an Ordinance—Suspected Thief—Thief Captured.

—James Whalley, alleged to have been implicated in the murderous attack on Policemen Camac and Howley, on Tuesday night, was arrested last night at Fourth and South streets, by Policeman Carney, of the Third District. Alderman Carpenter has committed him to await the result of the injuries sustained by Mr. Camac.

—Joseph Granser, aged 45 years, is the name of an individual who was before Alderman Kemble this morning on the dastardly charge of committing an indecent assault upon the person of a little girl, aged 13, at Thirteenth street and Girard avenue. After a recital of the facts by the injured one, Granser was committed for trial.

—Harry Mitchell was overhauled last night at a late hour, at Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, for cruelly beating one of the brute creation. He was intoxicated, and beating a fox on the head with a heavy chain when arrested. The poor creature died during the night. The accused was held in $600 bail by Alderman Jones for cruelty to animals, and fined for being drunk.

—George Schroeder, for a number of years in the employ of a clothing firm, on Market street, above Third, was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman Hurley, on the charge of the larceny of two vests and a pair of pants. On his person were found a number of pawn tickets for other articles, which he is alleged to have stolen from his employer. He was bound over in $500 bail to answer.

Benjamin Bean, of Bucks county, has been fined by Alderman Mink, for driving a horse and wagon across the curb.

—Michael Delaney, who was taken in custody for stealing a watch from a visitor to Oakdale Park, has been finally committed by Alderman Heins to answer the charge.

—Alderman Neill, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, has bound over one Anthony Curran for larceny. He was taken out of a boat which contained a lot of rope, which he is suspected of having stolen from along the Richmond coal wharves.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE ACROSS THE DELAWARE.—The design for the proposed bridge across the Delaware, according to the Speakman plan, has just been finished, and if adopted will be of great benefit to Philadelphia and her sister city, Camden. From it we ascertain the project to be to start the structure at Front street, in this city, and extend it across the river to Camden, where the end will rest on Front street. The bridge, exclusive of the approaches on either side, will be about 3000 feet in length, which will be divided into three spaces of equal distance apart. The pier on this side will be 191 feet in height, and the flooring will be 50 feet above high water, a distance sufficient to allow the largest steamboats to pass under.

The first pier in the water is the one to which the two draws, that are to branch off from the main passage way will be fastened, and which at the pier will be at a distance of four hundred feet from each other. Each draw will rest on a separate foundation, and between them will be constructed an additional pier for the support of the main structure on either side, by means of an immense cable. It is contemplated to erect in the vacant spaces between these three piers, rooms for public bathing purposes. There is space sufficient for twenty of such rooms, each of which will be 125 feet long, and 40 feet wide. The idea of two draws is to allow uninterrupted travel—while one is open the other is closed. These draws will be but seldom required, as the bridge in its centre is 120 feet above high water mark. The cost of the structure when completed, is estimated at $2,000,000.

It will be remembered that some weeks since there was a meeting of prominent gentlemen with reference to this subject, and a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee of citizens of Camden. These organizations have each appointed an engineer, whose reports may be looked for in a day or two.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION.—The rumors of the defalcation which were current on the street yesterday, appear to have some foundation, although it is impossible to ascertain the true facts of the case. The matter has been kept very quiet by the sufferers, and up to this time no information has been lodged at any of the detective agencies in this city. In our notice yesterday we made a mistake as to the Company which had been defrauded, and, as a consequence, an innocent gentleman has suffered. The one charged with the offense is Mr. Charles Cabot, doing business on the first floor of No. 105 Walnut street, and not Mr. Joseph Cabot, as mentioned in the morning papers. He was President of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, of whose accounts he seems to have had entire charge. The amount taken is variously stated at from $60,000 to $200,000. The belief on the street this morning was, that Mr. Cabot had not abstracted the money, but had used the paper of the Company in speculation, all of which proved disastrous to him. Mr. Cabot has not been seen since Monday last, and the impression is that he has gone to the West Indies.

It has now been ascertained that the house of which Mr. Charles Cabot was one of the partners, became involved in speculations, and being unsuccessful, applied the proceeds of the sales made by them for the Rolling Mill Company, thus creating a deficit of the amount stated. Continued loss in those speculations had their consequent effect upon Mr. C. He sent a telegram to his Philadelphia partner, Mr. Edward J. Etting, who is said to be wholly irresponsible and innocent of appropriating the proceeds, asking his presence here. On Monday morning last the whole affair was divulged to Mr. Etting by his partner. Mr. Cabot stated then and there that he could not stand an investigation of his accounts, and had determined upon leaving the country.

Since Monday he has not been heard from, and the probabilities are that he has sailed for some foreign port. Mr. Cabot, according to report, did not use his high official position in the Company to obtain money for the purpose of speculating, but instead, used that which was already in his position, being the property of the Company. On the day of his sudden disappearance he negotiated a number of securities belonging to the Company, and the proceeds of the same, amounting to $5000, he deposited to the credit of the Company.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.—A number of political meetings, both Democratic and Republican, are to be held this evening. The work will soon wax warm.

—How to get a set of teeth inserted quick and cheap—worry a bull dog.

—The "Harry Clays" compete with the "Olympics" of Washington this afternoon.

—The Revenue officers in this city make up the reduction in their number by an increase of vigilance.

—Many people use 27 letters in the alphabet. The additional one is the "Letter Rip."

—Rain—this morning. In fifteen minutes the dust was settled.

—Three small donkeys pulled three large men along Chesnut street yesterday afternoon. A boot-black quaintly said that the harness was on the wrong trio.

—Multitudes of sneak thieves are plying their vocation. Have an eye upon your entry coat-racks.

—One of the ballet girls at Fox's, last evening, kicked herself out of balance. She brought down the house with her.

—It don't follow that because the outside salesmen of some of our clothing stores are called "barkers," that they are necessarily "dogs."

—Many of our business men "shave" equally as well as our barbers.

—An aristocratic police lieutenant—The one who carried a natty cane yesterday.

SPRING-HOUSE ROBBED.—The spring-house attached to the place of Dr. Twaddell, on the Baltimore pike, was broken into a night or two since and robbed of a quantity of butter and milk. Four colored lads were arrested for committing the offense, and held to answer by Alderman Maule.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—A large sale of spirits took place this morning at the Warehouse, corner of Penn and Lombard streets. The whisky was arranged in sections, and sold by catalogue. The Marshal, Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker, gave the company the choice of the entire lot, subject to the Government tax of fifty cents per proof gallon.

The first choice, twenty-one barrels, was knocked down to Benson, Campbell & Co., at ninety-two cents.

The second choice, 80 barrels, to Lowenstein & Son, at 91c. The third, 153 barrels, to J. F. Sheridan, at 92½c. The fourth, 95 barrels, to the same purchaser, at 91½c. The balance of Section A, 501 barrels, was then put up, with the privilege of the entire catalogue, and was sold at 86c. to Strauss & Baum. The balance of Section B, with the same privilege, was then offered, and the entire lot, about 150 barrels, remaining, was sold to J. F. Sheridan at 85½c.

The Marshal acted as auctioneer, and occupied just twenty-five minutes in conducting the sale, which, it must be remarked, was entirely successful.

A lot of stills was sold as old metal at 21 cents per pound.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Thomas S. Davis, a hotel keeper, No. 1601 N. Eleventh street, was charged with the larceny of gas, and with defrauding the Gas Department, by ignoring the meter in his cellar, and using the gas by means of a connecting pipe into the service pipe.

Hugh Giverson, the Gas Inspector, testified that on Monday last he visited the place to take a statement of the meter, but on going into the cellar discovered that it had been removed from the box, and that a private pipe had been substituted in its place.

Chief Engineer Thomas R. Brown said that the counsel of the accused in his presence admitted that this thing had been going on for a few days, and that he was sorry for it. Held in $1000 bail for trial.

James Sweeney, brother of the burglar who was shot and killed by the lad Dillon some time since, had a further hearing upon the charge of threatening the life of said Dillon.

Two of the neighbors—Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Lynch—and the mother of Dillon, testified that Sweeney came around to Dillon's house yesterday, in a drunken condition, and made threats against the family.

Held in $600 bail to keep the peace.

CASES BEFORE THE RECORDER.—A man named John Larens, arrested upon a warrant issued by Alderman Mengle, of Berks county, had a hearing before Recorder Given upon the charge of conspiring with United States Commissioner Rollins and others to effect the removal of George W. Alexander from the Collectorship of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania. Held in $2500 bail to appear in Berks county.

Kate Hunter, charged with picking the pocket of Michael Crampton of $250, was also held by the Recorder in $800 bail.

HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—This afternoon before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, Rollin C. Link was held to bail for a further hearing on Thursday next upon the charge of executing a fraudulent bond.

A GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The members of the Campaign Club of 1860 are now completing their organization. They hold a meeting tomorrow night at No. 18 South Broad street. Colonel William B. Mann has been elected their Marshal.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning thus refers to the money market of yesterday:—

"Railway shares opened weak and unsettled, with sales of New York Central at 121⅝; Erie, 48½; Rock Island, 96⅞. The decline in Central caused by sales by parties in the Vanderbilt interest, is said to be explained upon an impression that has prevailed on the street for some time, that the stock cannot be increased beyond the present amount from some legal difficulties that stand in the way, and which cannot be overcome without legislative aid and the unanimous consent of the stockholders. The sales by interested parties give color to this report. At the decline an active demand to cover shorts rallied the market sharply on New York Central, which sold at 121⅝. Erie, 50½, selling off again to 47, closing firmly at 48¼, after numberless fluctuations between 47 and 50½. Hudson was heavy at 135. Reading advanced ½; Rock Island 1 per cent.; Fort Wayne, 1¼. The advance inspired no confidence, and, as soon as the demand for delivery was supplied, Erie was pressed for sale, declining to 47. New York Central was weak, selling at 122, but afterwards rallied to 123⅛. The rest of the market sold off from ⅛ to ¾ per cent., closing feverish and unsettled."

—The New York *Times* of to-day says:—

"Money has been in fairly active demand through the day. Responsible borrowers have had their wants provided for quite promptly at 4@5 generally 4 per cent. on unexceptionable collaterals, such as the Public Funds. To a few of the more extensive dealers in the national securities, some advances have been made as low as 3 per cent. Choice to prime short-date mercantile paper has been in rather more request at from 6@7 per cent. per annum. Most of the business has been consummated at the higher figure. The United States Sub-Treasury balance, this evening, stood at $84,249,779, the receipts to-day having been $1,424,306, and the disbursements $467,963.

"The gold market fell off again to-day ⅛@¼ per cent. from the closing price of yesterday, on a restricted call from all sources, and pretty liberal offerings. The lowest dealings were at 144⅜, and the highest at 145⅛@144½. The closing quotation was 144⅜. The exports to-day were unimportant, barely $76,000 by the Russia. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $80,281,000, and the resulting balances were $1,886,735 in gold, and $3,469,243 in currency. Only $40,000 of coin interest was disbursed by the Government office, while the large sum of $658,000 was received by it from Customs. The Foreign Exchange market has been dull but steady at 109⅛@109⅜ for prime sixty-day sterling bills, and 109¾@109⅞ for prime three-day sight drafts."

—The return of the Bank of France for the week ending Aug. 6 shows the following changes, as compared with the previous return:—

Cash on hand	Increase	Fr. 10 250 000
Private accounts	Increase	13 000 500
Advances	Increase	593 000
Bills discounted	Decrease	52 500 000
Notes issued	Decrease	34 600 000
Treasury balance	Decrease	5,600 000

—Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co's Cotton Circular per Russia, says:—

"The advance in Liverpool during the past few days has probably been caused by the gradually reducing stock of American cotton, and the impossibility of new supplies to any extent reaching them during the coming three months, and to the better state of trade prevailing in Manchester. The advance in Liverpool has failed, however, to improve prices much in this market. The business is being done almost exclusively by our domestic consumers, and they only take small lots for immediate use. Speculators are quiet, and exporters pick up an occasional lot of the lower qualities when offered at a cheap price. Yesterday and to day there was a better inquiry, with a slight improvement in price. Spinners are not disposed to pay high prices in view of the present miserable state of the dry goods market, and the near approach of the new cotton season. The sales of the week have been ten thousand bales, the market closing firmly for the better grades. The only clearances for Europe during the past week has been per steamer Erin, for Liverpool, with 13 bales. About 300 bales are engaged for Liverpool at ⅜d; and some small parcels for Havre at ⅞@1c. per pound not yet cleared. Nothing doing for the Continent. The Southern market has been quiet, with small sales, and without much change in prices. The noticeable feature has been the sales of the first bales new cotton at the different points. The details of the week's business will be found under our telegraphic despatches. The receipts are 1000 bales for the week; a slight decrease on last week. We are now at the minimum point of receipts, and we look for a weekly augmentation. The new crop is making its appearance at various points, and planters are disposed to market the early portion of their new crop without delay. There have not been 50 bales cotton exported from the United States during the week ending on Saturday, nor can we look for any material quantity for two months. Our prices are everywhere above the parity of those in Great Britain and the Continent. Our present stock in the country does not exceed 50,000 bales. Our domestic manufacturers hold a very light stock. Under these circumstances we are not likely to see an immediate decline to a point at which exporters would enter the market, or at which European orders could be filled. The accounts from the South, both by mail and telegraph, continue to be favorable as to the prospects of the new crop. No damage of moment appears to have been done by the recent rains, nor are there are any well-grounded causes of complaint of injury from worms, except perhaps, on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, and some portions of Florida. The weather has recently been clear and warm over a large portion of the cotton-growing region and highly propitious for the maturing of the plant. It is pretty certain from the fact of new cotton having already appeared at so many points that the crop is earlier than usual, and as a consequence less liable to injury from worm or early frost. A bale of new cotton was received in Savannah on the 13th instant, and sold at 41c. per lb. A bale of new cotton was also received at Memphis. One of the bales that reached New Orleans on the 10th instant was forwarded by express to this city, and was sold yesterday at 50c. per lb. It was classed Strict Middling. The bale received at Selma on the 10th instant also arrived here, and was sold yesterday for export at 43c. per lb. The telegraph reports further arrivals of new cotton at New Orleans and Mobile, and our correspondence from the South lead us to expect a larger amount of new cotton prior to the 1st of September than in the average of years prior to the war."

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The International Postal System—A Presidential Proclamation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Georgia's Ratification of the Amendment

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The President officially announces in a proclamation that the Legislature of Georgia has ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

International Postal System.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department, warranting the belief that the British Post Office Department will assent to the proposed modifications of the new postal convention between the two countries, by which among other things, the postage on small pamphlets will be reduced. The convention is an improvement in various particulars over the one now in force. Postal negotiations are now pending between the United States and France for a more liberal exchange of mails.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket.

MONTGOMERY, August 20.—The following Democratic electoral ticket has been nominated by the State Convention. State at large, George Goldthwaite, of Montgomery, and Peter M. Dox, of Madison. First District, H. T. Toulmain, of Mobile; alternate, W. H. F. Randall, of Dallas. Second District, T. Sayre, of Montgomery; alternate, J. G. Moore, of Coffee. Third District, Henderson, of Talladega; alternate, F. S. Ferguson, of Macon. Fourth District, B. B. Lewis, of Shelby; alternate, J. J. Jolly, of Greene. Fifth District, J. Crook, of Calhoun; alternate, William Richardson, of Madison. Sixth District, A. McAlexander, of Lauderdale; alternate, C. C. Harris, of Lawrence. The Convention adjourned at 9 o'clock this morning. An immense mass meeting takes place to-day. The city is full of people from all parts of the State, and are still coming in by every train. To-night there will be a grand torchlight procession, and the business houses and residences on the principal streets will be illuminated.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, from Rio Janeiro.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Cotton dull; nominally 30c. Flour fairly active, but quotably unchanged. Prime Wheat firm, and unchanged, at $2·60@2·65; low grades declined 10c. Corn dull; prime white, $1·22. Oats dull; prime 70@77; ordinary, 65@65c. Rye dull at $1·45@1·50. Pork firm at $30·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17¼@17½c; clear sides, 17½@17¾c.; shoulders 14¼@15c. Hams, 22@23c. Lard quiet at 19c.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Stocks weak and excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 88½; Canton Company, 45; Erie Railroad 45¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 97; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern 82; New York Central, 122; Illinois Central, 140; Cumberland preferred, 29; Virginia 6s, 52¼, Missouri 6s, 92⅞; Hudson River, 134; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜; do. 1864, 108⅜; do. 1865, 110⅜, do. new, 107⅜; 10-40s, 10⅜. Gold, 144. Money unchanged and active. Exchange, 109⅜.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Cotton easier at 29½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of State, at $7@9·90; Ohio, $8·70@12·90; Western, $7@10·20; Southern, $8·90@14·90; California, $10@12·75. Wheat dull; sales of 15,000 bushels spring, at $1·99½@2·10. Corn active, and advanced 1 cent; sales of 130,000 bushels at $1·16@1·23. Oats quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels at 81@83. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·62½. Lard dull at 18¼@18⅞. Whisky firm at 69@70.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¾	Toledo & Wabash	50¾
N. Y. and E. R.	45⅞	Mil. & St. Paul com.	77¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	89½	Adams Express	47¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82⅞	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85¼	U. S. Express Co.	40½
Chi. and N. W. com	80⅝	Tennessee's new	63½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	80⅝	Gold	144½
Chi. and R. I. R.	98¼	Market reacting.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	106		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The Court convened this morning, and the trial of revenue cases was resumed.

The United States vs. Spirits, etc., Albert O. Norton, claimant. An information for forfeiture. Verdict for the Government. Property appraised at $3100.

The United States vs. One Steam Engine and Boiler, Henry B. Bruner, claimant. An information for forfeiture. In June, 1866, Mr. Bruner purchased a steam planing mill, situate in Mill street, Germantown, in which were an engine and boiler. In November of the same year, he made a lease of it to a Mr. Walton. This latter gentleman sublet it to David Bird, who there established and carried on a distillery. In April following the place was visited by the revenue officers, who, for alleged irregularities in the conduct of the business, made a general seizure of everything in the building, including this boiler and engine; which property was condemned.

These facts were admitted by both sides, and Mr Bruner, who does not deny the propriety of the seizure and forfeiture of the distillery and the property thereto belonging, only claims as landlord, that this boiler and engine were a part of the realty, fixtures to the mill, and forming part of it, and were therefore not subject to forfeiture under the act of Congress. The Judge at the opening of the case said, that he held the law to be, that whatever were permanent fixtures belonging to the landlord, and forming a part of the general mill, independently of the purpose of distilling, were not forfeitable; but though there before the distillery, and though permanent fixtures, yet, if adapted to that business, they were liable to forfeiture.

This narrowed the issue down to a very fine point, and considerably abbreviated the investigation; and under these conditions testimony as to Mr. Bruner's ownership, his leasing, and the nature of the property in question, was taken. The allegations of the claimant were established, and, by consent of all parties, the jury rendered a verdict in his favor as to the engine and boiler, which were valued at $2000, but which at Marshal's sale, before the filing of the claim, brought only $1175.

No other case was tried.

Andrew Owens and Wm. Pearson, who were indicted and detained in custody upon a charge of larceny on the high seas were discharged by the Judge on their own recognizance, at the instance of the District Attorney, who said he thought he would be unable to produce any proof against them

The Grand Jury presented to the Court the following bills of indictment upon which they had taken action:—

The United States vs. Geraldus B. Stockdale. Removing whisky and aiding in its removal in violation of the revenue law. Ignored.

The United States vs. David L. Skillman; same charge; ignored.

The United States vs. David McLean; same charge; ignored.

The United States vs. Lewis P. Stockdale; same charge; ignored.

The United States vs. Geraldus B. Stockdale, David McLean, and David L. Skillman (jointly indicted); same charge; ignored.

His Honor, thanking the Grand Jurors for their services, discharged them from further attendance upon Court.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf§rp

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Rumors About the Revenue Commissionership—Indian Outrages on the Plains.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors About Commissioner Rollins.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The White House politicians wear to-day an air of wisdom. They say that the affair of the Revenue Commissionership is not yet settled by the opinion of the Attorney-General, and notwithstanding the announcement made some days ago by the Commissioner himself that he would not resign unless having the choice of his successor, nevertheless predict that he will yet be removed by the President. If it is not through Executive agency that his resignation is brought about; they say that other means will be used to depose him from office in favor of some person now in the background.

Whatever may come of these insinuations, good or evil, Mr. Rollins has been advised by prominent Republicans, personally and by letter, to stand firm, and as no genuine charges can be brought against Mr. Rollins, it is hardly probable that the President will resort to extreme measures to either suspend him or cause his resignation.

FROM THE PLAINS.

More Indian Outrages—Preparations to Rescue Them.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—A despatch from Hayes City, Kansas, dated yesterday, says—The body of Bill Comstock, the famous scout, has just been brought in. He was murdered yesterday by the Indians near here, and his companions were rescued badly wounded. Eighty Cheyennes drove off one hundred and ten mules yesterday from within a mile of Fort Hayes.

The Indians are retreating towards the Arkansas, with the military and volunteers in hot pursuit. Several children stolen by the Indians have been abandoned and found in the roads. Six women have been carried away captives. With the extensive preparations now arrayed against the Indians, it is thought there will be no more trouble in Kansas. The hostile tribes are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

The Hon. B. F. Wade and his son, James F. Wade, arrived here yesterday, and left last evening for the Plains, via the Kansas Pacific Railway. General Harney also left yesterday for Omaha and the Indian country, on business connected with the Indian Peace Commission.

FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of the Celestials.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A cordial reception was given to the Chinese Embassy by the citizens generally and the city authorities, on their arrival here about 11 o'clock to-day. Mayor Shurtleff welcomed the embassy in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Minister Burlingame. The escort from the city line consisted of four companies of cavalry, numbering about 170 men. The Embassy will hold a public levee at Faneuil Hall to-morrow at noon, and will be the participants of a grand banquet at St. James' Hotel to-morrow evening.

Congressional Nomination.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 20.—The conference of the Eighteenth Congressional District (Lycoming, Tioga, Clinton, Centre, and Potter counties) met to-day, and nominated William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, for Congress.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, August 20.—The British brig Lotus, from New York for Truxillo, with a cargo of provisions, was wrecked July 23. The crew and a part of the cargo were saved.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The steamship Union took out $6500 in specie to-day for Europe.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	98⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	45½	Toledo & Wabash	50¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	71¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82⅝	Adams Express	48
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¼	Wells Fargo	25¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	80⅝	U. S. Express Co.	40½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	80⅝	Tennessees, new	63½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	106¼	Gold	143½
		Market irregular.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Reading		44⅝
$500 N Pa 7s	c. 90½	100	do. b30.	44⅝
$1000 Lehigh Conv l	85	200	do. ls. b30.	44½
5 sh Acad Music	101	100	do. s10.	44⅝
23 sh Penna R. ls. 2d.	53	100	do. b30.	44 3-16
10 do.	52⅞	100	do. b60.	44½
24 do.	52⅞	100	do. s10.	44⅝
3 do. 2d.	52⅞	100	do. s10wn.	44⅝
100 sh Read R. b60.	44 3-16			

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Cata Prf.		33
21 sh C & Am. ls.	124½	200 sh Reading	s30.	44⅝
8 sh Penna R.	52⅞	100	do. b30.	44⅝
100 do. s30.	53	100	do. b5.	44⅝
100 do. b60.	53½	400	do. ls. s5.	44½
100 sh Cata Pf. b30.	33			

A DISTILLERY SEIZED.—A distillery situated at the Falls of Schuylkill, alleged to be the property of C. F. Miller, has been seized by the revenue officers in the Fourth (Cummings') District.

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

MOORE.—On the 19th instant, Miss CHARLOTTE MOORE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Albert West, No. 325 Queen street, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. *

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING
and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

$10,000, $5000, AND $2000 TO INVEST on Mortgage.
C. W. ROBINSON, Conveyancer,
No. 812 WALNUT Street.
11*

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, | J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark. | Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.
OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wfm3

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ℔ ct. ℔ ℔.
Pot, 1st sort, 100℔ 8·37½ @8·50
Pearl, 1st sort — @— —
CANDLES—DUTY: 2½c. ℔ ℔.
Sperm, ℔ ℔...—45 @—47
Do.pt.LP's&Co—58 @— —
Do.Do.J'd&'sy—55 @— —
Adam'se City—21 @— —
Adam's State— — @— —
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1·25 ℔ ton.
Liv.Orr'l'ton— — @— —
Sidney— — @— —
Pictou— — @— —
Anth. ℔2,000℔ 5·00 a 6·00
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ℔ ℔.
Marac'o gld'nbd — a— —
Guayaq'il " " 9½a 10
Para " " — a— —
St. Dom'o " " — a— —
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ℔ ℔.
Java,wh'e,℔b'g'd.22 a[illegible]
Jamaica—14½a— 15½
Laguayra—15½a— 16½
Maracaibo—15 a— 17
St.Dom.cash—14½a— 14¾
COPPER—(KUPFER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, 3c ℔ ℔.
Am'can Ingot—23½a—24½
Sheath'g new (suits)℔ ℔—33 a— —
Sheath'g old—18 a— 20
Sheath'g yel—26 a— —
Pig, " ble— — a— —
Bolts—33 a— —
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol— — a— —
Aloes, ℔ ℔—21 a— —
Aloes succotrine—75 a—85
Alum—3½a— 3¾
Ant'y,reg. gld—11½a— —
Argols ref. gld—21½a—24
Arsenic,pow'r,g 3 a— —
Assafœtida—25 a 40
Balsam Capivi—85 a— —
Balsam Tolu 1·30 a— —
Balsam Peru— — a 3·50
Berries,Pers gl 27 a—31
Berries, Turk— — a— —
Bi-carb.Soda, gd— a— 4½
Borax, refined—33½a—34½
Brimstone,roll— — a— —
Brimstone flor— — a— 5½
Brim'e,℔ton,gd39·00 a— —
Camph'r℔bbl,g— a— —
Camphor, ref. 1·10 a— —
Canthar'des— — a 1·65
Car.Ammonia—17 a— —
Cardamoms— — a 3·25
Castor Oil— — a—33
ChamomileFl.—15 a—50
Chlorate Potash, gold—34 a—35
Cochineal Hgd— a—90
Coch Mex,gold 73 a—75
Copperas Am.— a— 1¾
Cream Ta.g d—30 a—31
Cubebs, E. I.— — a—30
Cutch—15½a—16
Epsom Salts—3¾ a— 4
Gamboge—1·75 a2·00
Gum Arabic, s'ts—31 a—35
Gum Arabic, pkd—45 a—75
Gum Benzoin—80 a—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I.— — a— —
Gum Myrrh, Ty.—55 a— —
Gum Trag.,st—35 a 40
Gm Trag., fl. gd 60 a—100
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr.,gold 3·70 a3·85
Ipecacuanha, Br. 3·00 a3·75
Jalap in bd gld—85 a 90
Lac Dye—25 a—35
Licorice Paste—24 a—40
Madder, Dutch gold—12½a—13
Madder, French gold—15a— —
Manna, small flake—95a— —
Manna, large flake 1·70a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Alep—35 a— —
Oil Berg't 6·87½a 8·87½
Oil Cassia— a 3·50
Oil Lemon 4·00 a 4·50
Oil Pepperm't— — a 6·50
Oil Orange— — a— —
Opium,Ty.g'd 8·00 a— —
Ox. Acid ℔ ℔—34 a— —
Phosphorus—92½a— 95
Prus. Potash—33¼a— 35½
Quicksilver—76 a— 77
Rhubarb, Chi—2·25 a 3·25
Saleratus, c.h—20 a— —
S. Am'iac.g'd—8 a— 8½
S. Soda (gold—1·62½a 1·65
Sarsa'lla. Hon in bd gold—25 a— 30
Sarsa'lla.Mex. in bd gold— — a— 14
Senna, E. I.—20 a— —
Senna, Alex.—25 a— 28
Shellac—37½a— 50
Soda Ash ℔ ℔ c. gold— — a—2·75
S. Lead, w. gd — a— 25
Sulph. Quin.— a—2·30
Tar. Acid, g—49½a— 52
Verdigris, g.—40 a— 60
Vitriol Blue—10 a— 11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30℔c
PrimeWest'n—85 a— —
Tennessee—75 a— —
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon, $3; Other pickled, $1·50 ℔ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ℔ 100 lbs.
Dryt'cd ℔cwt— — a 7·75
Pick'ld Scale 5·00 a 5·25
Pickled Cod 6·25 a 6·50
Mackr'lNo.1.22 50 a— —
Mackerel No. 1, small 22 00 a22 00
Mack.No2,M.16·00 a17·00
Mack.No.3M. 9·00 a10·52
Salm'n Pic N.25·00 a— —
Sal.Pic. ℔tce— — a— —
Shad Ct.No.1, ℔ hf. bbl.— — a— —
Her'g Pick'd— — a— —
Her'gSc℔b'x— — a—45
Herring, No.1—25 a— —
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ℔ton.
North Riv.℔℔—16 a—24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 20 ℔ cent.
Sour $7·25 a10 00
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich. 10·40 a12·10
Ohio Shipping 9·25 a 9·55
Ohio ex. bds. 9·00 a13·40
Genesee do.11·75 a13·10
Canada Sup.— — a— —
Canada extra— — a— —
Brandywine— — a— —
Georgetown— — a— —
Califor'a & Oregon 10·50 a12·70
Alexandria— — a— —
Balt.How'dst— — a— —
Rye Flour 7·80 a10·60
Corn Meal 6·00 a— —
do. Brandy'e 6·50 a— —
do. Punch 27 25 a 8·25
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, &c.; Almonds, 6@10c, shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 50, Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 25 ℔ cent.
Rais.Sh.℔k'cks·50 a— —
Rais.bch&lyrs℔5 a 4·00
Cur'nts,Zt.℔ ℔—11¼a— 11½
Citron—25 a— 27
Almonds Sicily soft shell—15 a— 16
Alm's shell d.— — a— 50
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins, 10 ℔ cent ad val.;
Beaver, ℔ pce—
" North℔ ℔ 1·50 a 4·00
" Southern 1·00 a 2·50
" Western 1·00 a 3·00
OtterNo'th℔pce 3 00 a 7·00
" Western 5·00 a 5·00
Red Fox N'th—75 a 1·50
Raccoon S'th—10 a— —
" West.com—10 a—40
" North—50 a 1·00
MinkNorth'n 3·00 a 8·00
" Western 2·00 a 7·00
Marten, N'th 5·00 a20·00
Goat, Curacoa—40 a—46
" Mex. ℔ ℔— — a— —
Deer,sisal℔℔—48 a—46
" S. Juan—40 a— 41
GRAIN—DUTY: 10a20cts.
WheatWG℔bu— — a 2·65
" Cala— — a 2·65
" Ohio— — a— —
" Mich. w. 2·40 a 2·60
Chicago, No.1— — a 2·17
do. No.2— — a 2·10
do. No.3— — a— —
Milwa'k,No. 1— — a 2·17
do. No. 2— — a 2·10
do. No. 3— — a— —
Rye state 1·82 a 1·84
Corn, So. w.y.— — a 1·26
" " yellow 1·25 a— —
" mixed Western 1·19 a 1·20
Barley— — a— —
Barley Malt— — a— —
Oats, State—83 a— 84
" Ohio—83 a— 81
" Jersey — — a— —
Peas, ble. ℔2bu— — a— —
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 4 cents ℔ ℔, and 20 ℔ ct. ad val.
Blasting, ℔25℔— — a 4·00
Shipping— — a 4·50
Rifle 6·50 a— —
HAY—
NRin bls℔100℔— — a—75
HEMP—DUTY: Russia $40; Manilla $25; Jute $15; Italian $40; Sun and Sisal, $15 ℔ ton.
Russia cl℔t'n.gold a245·00
Sisal, gold — — a— —
Manilla, ℔ ℔. gold—10½a— —
Jute, gold— 8¾a— —
Amer. und'd 175·00 a180·00
Do. dressed [illegible]
HIDES—DUTY: 10 ℔ cent. ad valorem, gold
B. A., G. & R. Ayres
Gu sit Cow—11 a—12
Do.do.gr.sltd—21½a—22
Orinoco—19 a—19½
San Juan—18 a—18½
Savanilla, etc.—12 a—12½
Maracaibo,sd—11 a—15
Maranh ox,etc—11 a—12½
Matamoras—15 a—17½
P. Cabello—14 a—16
Vera Cruz—15 a—16
Dry Souta g'd—11 a—13
California—20 @—20
Calcutta Buff. gd 11 @—11½
Do. Kips℔pce—14 @—15
Do. green—12 @—13
Green SaWest— — @—11
CitySlaughter—13 @—13½
HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ℔gal.
Cuba, in gold, duty paid,—80 @—82
Cuba in bond gd52 @—55
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ℔ ℔.
1867—15 @—30
1866— 5 @—10
Bavarians—20 @—30
HORNS—DUTY: 10 ℔ cent. ad val.
Ox, B. A. & R., G. & C. 5·00a7·00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal, ℔ ℔ 1·10 a 2·65
Madras gold—95 a 1·10
Manila.gold—70 a 95
Caracc's gold—80 a 1·05
Guatemala.gld.1·10a 1·45
IRON—DUTY: Bars $17; R. R. $70 ℔ 100; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ℔ ℔; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½@1¾c. ℔ ℔. Pig, $9 ℔ ton Sheet, 3c. ℔ ℔.
Pig, English & Scotch ℔ton, 42·00 a 45·00
Pig, Am'can. 40·00 a 42·00
Bar Eng ref. 95·00 a— —
Bar Eng 'm. 85·00 a— —
Sheet, Russia 1st qual. ℔ ℔—13½a—14
Sheet,English & American— — a— —
LEAD—DUTY: Pig, $2·00 ℔ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2·75 ℔ 100 lbs.
Galena— — a— —
Spanish, gold 6·25 a 6·40
Bar, net 10·00 a— —
Sheet&Pipe,nt— — a12·00
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ℔ c. ad val.
Oak (S) Lt. ℔ ℔—38 a—42
Oak middle—38 a—46
Oak heavy—40 a—46
Oak crop—42 a—45
Hemlock, light—28 a—30
Hemlock, mid—27½a—30
Heml'k,heavy—25 a—29
Hemlock, dam—19 a—27
LIME—DUTY: 10 ℔ cent. ad val.
Rockland,com— — a 1·10
" lump— — a 2·00
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ℔ ct. ad val. Wholesale Prices
Timber, W. P. ℔cubic foot— a— —
Timber Oak, Oc— — a— —
Timber,GeyP (by car)℔cft— a— —
East'n spruce per M. 18·00 a20·00
Sh'gles,℔bch— — a— —
Do.shaved, ℔ bbl. (½ M.)— — a— —
Do.Sa'd℔M.— — a— —
Do.C-d.2 1st qual., ℔ M.— — a— —
Do. Cypress, 3 foot— — a— —
Laths E.& M. 2·90 a 3·00
Stav's W.Ope 110·00 a275·00
" W.Ohd. 100·00 a235·00
" W.O bbl. 60·00 a150·00
Head'g W. O.— — a140·00
MOLASSES—DUTY: 8c. ℔ gl
N. O., ℔ gal— — a— —
Porto Rico—46 a— 70
Cuba Muscov—40 a— 44
Cuba Clayed—38 a— 42
Barbadoes—50 a— 51
NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ℔ ℔.
Cut,4a6d.℔100℔4·75 a4·87½
Clinch 6·25 a6·50
NAVAL STORES—DUTY: Spts. Turpentine, 30 cts. ℔ gal.; other kinds, 20 ℔ ct. ad val.
Turpet, Sf. N. Coty, ℔280 lbs— — a4·00
Tar, Wilmington 3·50 a3·75
Tar, ℔ bbl NC 3·00 a3·25
Pitch 3·37½a— —
Resin-com. old 2·00 a 2·95
Do. No.2℔280 b.3·12½a3·38
Spirits Tur.—46 a— 46½
OIL—DUTY: Palm 10, Olive $1. Linseed, Flaxseed R. Seed, 23 cents; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign) 20 ℔ cent. ad valorem.
Olive,12℔b&b4·00 a—4·10
Olive,inc.℔g.—2·35 a 2·46
Palm, ℔ ℔ 12½a— 13
Linseed, city ℔ gal 1·03 a 1·05
Linseed Eng.— — a— —
Whale—80 a— 82
" Ret. Win— — a— 90
" Ret. S'g— — a— —
Sperm, crude 1·90 a— —
" W. Ubl'ch. 2·15 a 2·20
Red, city distilled—80 a— —
L'd OilS&W— — a— —
Kerosene.l'g— — a— 37
OIL-CAKE—DUTY: 20 ℔ct. ad val.
Thin ob℔ton.61·00 a62·00
PETROLEUM—DUTY: Crude, —c, Ref. —c,
Crude,40—47 gravity ℔ gal— — a— 23
Refined free L.S. to white (110—125 test)—34 a— —
Refined in bond L.S. to white (115 test)—35 a— —
Refined in b'd, white (115—120 test)—34 a— 36
Naptha, refined (60—63 gravity—18½a— —
PROVISIONS—DUTY: Cheese, 4c ℔ ℔; Beef and Pork, 1c; Hams, Bacon, and Lard, 2c. ℔ ℔.
BeefMs.ob℔b— — a— —
" " city— — a— —
" Mess ex 20·50 a25·00
" Primecy— — a— —
" Primecy— — a— —
" " Me℔tc15·00 a21·00
Pork, Ms.℔bb— — a23·90
" Prime— — a— —
" Mess— — a— —
" Clear— — a— —
Lard prmstm— — a— 19
Hams, salt— — a— —
Should. salt— — a— —
Beef hams, in pickle,℔bbl— — a— —
Beef smo.℔℔— — a— —
Butter, Orang—40 a— 45
" S.fairtopr—35 a— 36
" Ohio— — a— —
Cheese—8 a—16
RICE—DUTY: 2½c. ℔ ℔ Paddy, 1½c. ℔ ℔.
Carolina, good, to prime 10·00 a11·00
Rangoon, dressed gold 6·25 a6·50
SALT—DUTY: Sacks, 24c. ℔ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 cts ℔ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ℔ bush—47 a— 48
Liverpool, Gr., ℔ sack 1·75 a1·80
" ℔ Higgins'— — a 2·90
" Ashton's g2·80 a— —
SEEDS—DUTY: Linseed 16c., Hemp ½c ℔ ℔, Canary $1 ℔ bush. of 60 lbs., and Grass Seed 30 ℔ ct. ad val.
Clover ℔ ℔—13¼a—14
Timothy ℔ bus. 2·60 a2·75
FlaxAm.℔g'n 2·65 a2·70
SHOT—DUTY: 2½c. ℔ ℔.
Dp&Bk(c)℔℔—11¼a— —
Buckcomp(c)—12¼a— —
SOAP—DUTY: 25 ℔ cent. ad val.
Castile—16½a— 16¾
SPELTER—(ZINN)—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, and Plates, $1·50 ℔ 100 lbs.
Plates, gold 6·35 a 6·45
SPICES—DUTY: 5a50c. ℔ ℔.
Cassia in mats ℔ ℔, gld— — a—52
Gins'r.Race gld11 a—11½
Mace, gold—90 a— 95
Nutmegs, No. 1. gold—86 a—88
Pepper, gold—23 a—24
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold— — a—21
Cloves (c) gld—26½a— 27
SUGARS—DUTY: 2½a3c ℔℔
New Orleans— — a— —
Cuba Mr'lado—07 a—08½
Porto Rico—11 a—14
Hav'na white—14 a—15½
Hav. B.&Y.— — a— —
Manilla—10 a—11½
Loaf— — a— —
Crushed— — a—16½
Yellow— — a—14½
White— — a— [illegible]
TALLOW—DUTY: 1c ℔ ℔.
Am.prime ℔ ℔ [illegible]
TEAS—DUTY: 25 ℔ ct. [illegible]
Gunpowder [illegible]
Hyson [illegible]
Y. Hyson [illegible]
Black [illegible]
Japan [illegible]
TIN—(ZINN)—DUTY: [illegible]
Banca [illegible]
Straits [illegible]
English [illegible]
Plates, I. C. [illegible]
Plates, C. ch. [illegible]
WOOL—DUTY: [illegible]
[illegible]
ZINC—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, [illegible]
In Sheets [illegible]

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W. [illegible] | Amoskeag [illegible]
Merrimack, D. [illegible] | Lowell [illegible]
Cocheco [illegible] | Waregan [illegible]
Sprague [illegible] | Arnold [illegible]
Pacific [illegible] | Hamilton [illegible]
American [illegible] | Richmond [illegible]
Dunnells [illegible] | Lancaster [illegible]
Allens [illegible] | Glasgow [illegible]
Manchester [illegible]
Freemans [illegible]
[illegible]

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster [illegible] | Hartford [illegible]
Berkshire [illegible] | Roanoke [illegible]
Caledonia [illegible] | Glasgow [illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS.

[illegible]

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

[illegible]

DENIMS.

[illegible]

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

[illegible]

TICKS.

[illegible]

CORSET JEANS.

[illegible]

BROWN DRILLS.

[illegible]

DELAINES.

[illegible]

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